THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POETICAL.

BETSEY AND I ARE OUT ONCE MORE.

BY R. ELLIOTT M'BRIDE.

Betsey and I are out once more—we've had a tearing fight;
We jawed, and talked and slashed around—I tell you 'twas a sight.
I kinder wish we hadn't fought; it seems a little queer
That we can't live like other folks, and be contented here.

But Betsey has a temper, sir, and I've a temper, too,
And when we commence to fight, we fight the battle through.
In this, our latest little fuss, she fairly scrunched me down;
She grabbed me by my silver locks, and tore them from my crown.

She thrashed me with a hazel switch—it might be called a pole—
And then she cracked me on the head with twenty lumps of coal;
She took me by my Roman nose—the handle of my head—
She wrung and twisted it about; Oh goshens how it bled.

She said I'd never bought for her a new and shiny silk,
And then she flung kerslosh on me a crock of buttermilk;
She said I was an ugly man—a mean and lying cheat—
And up her foot went, sudden-like, and I went off my seat.

"Now Cale," said she, "just sit you there, and listen while I talk;
I'll show you now I am boss, and make you toe the chalk.
You are a pretty man, oh, dear! of high and moral tone,
To lounge about that drinking hole, and leave me here alone.

"Tis years ago since first we met; you said you loved me well;
You said you'd always be the same—in happiness we'd dwell;
You said you knew there ne'er was one you would so fondly prize."
And while she spake, ah, me! tis true, the tears came in her eyes.

'Twas very strange to see her thus, my Betsey shedding tears!
I'm sure I had not seen her cry for more than twenty years.
It took me back unto the past—the pain of long ago,
When she and I stood by the grave of darling little Joe.

I thought I'd like to say to her, "My Betsey do not weep;
If you'll forgive me true it is I will my promise keep;
I'll drink no more, I'll stay at home, for 'tis a better plan,
And you can help me, if you will, to be a better man."

But Betsey had the floor just then—I thought I would'nt speak;
I thought I'd wait and hear her through, if she would talk a week.
Upon the floor I rested still—and sure 'twas better thus;
If I had tried to take my chair, there might have been a fuss.

And then she spake to me again: Have you forgot the past?
Have you forgot our sunny life before 'twas overcast?
Ah! Cale, I truly loved you then, you were so good and true,
For many years I thought there was no better man than you.

"And when our little darlings died, Eliza, Kate and Joe,
They placed them in the quiet vale, and we were full of woe;
You were so good and noble then—my staff and only stay;
You spoke to me so tender like, my troubles passed away.

The years went on and you grew cold, you cared no more for me;
And somehow we commenced to fight, we could no more agree;
You took to drink and squandered all—it sorely grieved my heart;
But I have thought the matter o'er, and, Cale, we'd better part."

This roused me up. Said I, "Old Bets., you are a lying jade."
I felt as big as seven men and not the least afraid;
"I'm sure I haven't squandered all—you've got your money yet,
So keep it all and use it all, and don't get in a sweat."

With that she struck me a heavy lick, and knocked me on the floor,
And then she rapped me on the head some twenty times or more;
She pulled me east, she pulled me west, she grabbed me by the hair,
She flung me clear across the room and smashed the rocking chair.

When I got out I came away, and now I have no home;
I go away with saddened heart, in this cold world to roam.
The tears will come into my eyes, it seems so lonely now;
And then I ask, "How will I live?" and echo answers, "How?"

I am a very quiet man; I hate these fights and brawls;
I'd rather go and end my days within the 'poorhouse walls;
I'd rather be both lone and poor, and live upon the town,
Than have my Betsy jaw me so and daily knock me down.

It seems so strange to leave my home when I am poor and old,
And go away and wander round in this great world so cold;
It seems so strange to leave the one with whom I've passed my days;
I should have lived a nobler life and tried to mend my ways.

I fear that Betsey'll come to want; she's getting old and gray;
But can I stay and help her on along her weary way?
No, no, I can't, she wrung my nose and dragged me all about.
And so, you see, it cannot be; for she and I are out.

But now that I have left my home, I'll take a solemn vow—
I'll never drink another dram—I'll start anew from now;
And while I live I'll live aright—atone for all the past,
And strive to reach that better land and rest in peace at last.

SHIRLAND, Allegheny Co., Pa.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The species of free-loveism, called divorce, seems to be taking the form of an epidemic, and the loose custom of flying to the Court to obtain it, is becoming more and more prevalent, until our country in this respect bids fair to become second to no other nation on the globe. Grey haired mothers, and aged sires, raise their trembling hands and exclaim, "Things were *not* so when we were young." Still the curse is more and more gaining the ascendency, and the people are marching along, *first* to the *alter*, and then to the *Court* for a divorce—*married* to-day, *unmarried* to-morrow. Christianity demands a remedy for this distressing evil; and yet in many cases it would require a powerful magnifying glass to discover so much as a reasonable *cause*. Here is a couple who have carried on a courtship for years, and it would seem every opportunity to arrive at a thorough understanding has been granted them; they marry, quarrel and are divorced. A wise world shakes it head with the remark: "Too long an engagement; were tired of each other before their marriage." Another couple meet, fall desperately in love, are engaged and married, all in a short space of time. For a while all goes well; then the serpent crawls into their Eden, puts enmity between man and wife, and the result is, that *odious* word divorce. *This* time the world says, "Too *short* an acquaintance." Couple No. 3 are of the thoughtful class, who boast of a wonderful stock of common sense; they imagine themselves to be *congenial* spirits, adapted to each other; as for *love*, *that* is only found in *story books*; and so after a lengthy consideration of the subject, conclude to join hands. The world says, "What a *splendid match*." But their congeniality turns out to be the kind only *adapted* to moonlight walks and the romantic days of courtship, and *not* of sufficient stability to brave the stern realities of married life. The matrimonial yoke becomes more and more galling, until finally it is thrown off. The *same* world that helped make the match, suddenly discovers a want of affection. Another couple approach the alter. *This* time a *boy* and *girl*. They marry because it is *fashionable* and they have nothing else to *do*, and like thousands of others, have no more idea of the sanctity of the vow "for better, for worse," than a pair of spring chickens. The "robed priest" pities the dumb victims at the altar, and yet does not in pity falter. Their career as husband and wife is as bitter as it is short; and for once the judgment of the world is not far from correct. Society is assuming such a dolefully dilapidated condition, we shudder least the time is coming when even the already easy process of going through the Court will be dispensed with, and authority given to the magistrate or minister to undo the hymenial knot with as little ceremony as he at first ties it. Timothy Titcomb says: "When men get loose in their theology, the *screws* are started up in every thing." It looks as though a looseness in theology had something to do with the prevailing looseness in the marriage covenant. The old Mosaic law barely sanctioned it, and under the new dispensation it is, with *one* exception, denounced. And, although "Jesus Christ pours out a doctrine beautiful as the light, sublime as Heaven, and true as God," His laws are being torn down, His precepts trampled under foot and His banner trailing in the dust, all that men may go on in their own selfish course, slaves to their passions and faithful scholars to their own false teachings. "What God joins together let not man put asunder." It might be argued as a plea for separation that God does not in every instance join together. 'Tis true in one sense of the word He does not. His adversary, always at his post, is doubtless the originator of half the marriages on record, yet we have evidence that the works of the devil may be overruled for good and any lawful marriage be sanctified if the parties themselves do their share toward making it so. There may be an occasional case where there are offenses grievous to be borne, that it may seem better to sever the band than to continue the relationship with feelings of loathing and antipathy. But it certainly is lowering to the pride and dignity of any person to acknowledge before the world that their choice of a companion has been a failure. Better far labor to remedy the mistake in some other way than by disannulment.

"For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true loving;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving." DORCAS.

Another Problem.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 16, 1873.

I have a problem that I have found very few persons able to solve, although it is extremely easy "when you know how." It is this—A man died and left an estate which he had bequeathed as follows: to the first heir he gave one thousand dollars, and one tenth of the remainder; to the second heir, $2,000, and one tenth of the remainder; to the third $3,000, and one tenth remainder; to the fourth, $4,000, and one tenth remainder, and so on until all the heirs had been served and there was none of the estate left. What was the value of the estate, how many heirs, and how much did each one receive. D.

LOCAL OPTION.

Both Sides of the Question.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

Full and Complete Reports.

Last Saturday, which was to be celebrated as the birthday of Washington, witnessed events, occasioned by the agitation of a different subject, which, in the attention attracted and the excitement occasioned, entirely eclipsed the halo of glory that is supposed to encircle the name and fame of the Father of His Country. The question of Local Option, which had been made very warm by the action of the Legislature, grew feverish at the Alliance meeting in the afternoon, and when the climax was reached on Saturday night it was fairly "red hot." The first meeting at which this question was to be discussed, was the celebration of the

Anniversary of the Temperance Alliance.

This meeting was announced to be held at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue. The promise that Very Rev. Father Hickey, of St. Paul's Cathedral, would address the meeting, together with hints pretty freely circulated, that the dodging Legislators would be hauled over the coals caused a very large attendance. Even before the hour announced for the exercises to commence as many were present as could be comfortably seated. The occasion proved to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic temperance meetings held in this city for many a day.

The meeting was conducted by T. H. Rabe, Esq., the President of the Alliance, who announced a temperance hymn as the opening exercise, and, after singing, Rev. T. N. Boyle led in prayer.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Rabe then read the first annual report of the Alliance, relating the history of the organization and what it has accomplished during the first year of its existence. The Society was organized in the fall of 1871, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which placed upon its Temperance Committee, Messrs. Robert Carr, T. H. Rabe, and R. C. Miller. The report says: "A room was secured and a meeting called, when it was found that some of the officers declined to serve. The constitution required the Board to hold semi-monthly meetings, but they held weekly meetings, and had an average attendance of from twenty to forty. The secretary had corresponded with leading temperance men, and co-operation demanded attention, and a call was issued for a convention. It was held on December 4th, and when the adjournment took place work was left for us to do. Letters by the thousand and tens of thousands were sent all over the State, telling the people to prepare for Local Option. It appearing that we might not have the privilege of voting here in Allegheny county, a supplemental bill was sent to Senator Graham, urging him to endeavor to secure its passage. Experience has shown that the cause suffered from the appeals of temperance speakers for money, and we concluded to abandon that, and only ask for subscriptions at our annual meetings. We have preserved, and will still preserve, and please God, the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance will continue to fight until victory crowns our efforts, and we believe we are near receiving the reward of our labors. We need one thousand sustaining members, at $5 each. This will give us a fund to cary on the campaign, and to keep up the good work so well begun. During the year over two hundred thousand temperance tracts and papers have been distributed, and the Alliance has expended sixteen hundred dollars in the cause of temperance." The report closed by urging that the past success should induce the friends of temperance to take courage, and incite them to renewed efforts. The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Messrs. James Parke, Jr., Joseph Dilworth, R. C. Miller, and Revs. Thomas Hanna and I. W. McKeever.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. D. HERR.

During the absence of the Committee the Rev. J. D. Herr was introduced, and delivered a very stirring and eloquent address. He said he was very sorry that the audience was disappointed, as he knew they were waiting anxiously to hear an address from the Rev. Hickey. He had promised the committee that he would be present, but he had been unavoidably detained at Butler. The speaker proceeded to explain the Local Option law, and particularly its present peculiar relation to Allegheny county. The present license law which places a limit to the sale of intoxicating liquors had not been found stringent enough. What we want is to try the Local Option law. We claim the privilege of deciding for ourselves whether or not we shall submit to this terrible traffic. In Sewickley, Wilkinsburg and other places in this county this local prohibition has worked successfully. Why may it not work equally well in the remainder of Allegheny county? The present license system does not prevent gambling and murdering, but instead only promotes and increases these great curses. We now have a dram-shop to every sixty voters in our county, and the license system costs each voter fifty dollars per year to sustain this cause of misery and crime. The speaker closed with a forcible and eloquent plea for the adoption of Local Option in the banner county. His address was very loudly applauded.

At this point the committee returned and submitted the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance has now been in successful operation for a year, and we are now gathered to the celebration of its first anniversary.

Resolved, That we have every reason to feel encouraged at the success that has thus far attended our efforts, for although of necessity much time has been occupied in perfecting organization, and establishing auxiliaries in various parts of the country, we yet feel that our Alliance has done much toward spreading temperance information, showing the fearful consequences of the liquor traffic, and awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people on this important subject.

Resolved, That taking courage from the past, we will increase our energies in the future, and we will not cease from our efforts until the rum fiend is driven from our midst, let the time required for the accomplishment of this desirable result be long or short, and we hereby call upon every lover of virtue, upon every friend of law and order, and especially upon every member of the Christian church, to rally to our help in this important work; we ask them to attend our temperance meetings; to speak words of encouragement and to assist us in circulating temperance documents, and by all means, by word and deed, to assist in educating the youth of this community, that they may not only know the evil and danger of intemperance, but that they may learn also how to escape the tempter's snare and lead lives of sobriety and usefulness.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon those who are rich in this world's goods that they be not backward in giving of their abundance to aid the work, for without pecuniary assistance the cause must languish. We do not believe in making this call that we appeal so much to charity as to the self-interest of every citizen; for we are fully convinced that the business interests of the community depend upon the sobriety of the people, and every one who gives for this purpose is only making an investment for his own advantage.

Resolved, That we believe that prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the evil of intemperance.

Resolved, That while we believe that a prohibitory law should be made general for the entire State, yet we accept Local Option as a temporary expedient, and will enter earnestly and heartily into the work of carrying this effort to successful issue.

Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow that the amendment to the Local Option bill in the Legislature has been placed in jeopardy by the willful adjournment of the House, and we regret to learn that Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample were not present to record their votes on so important a measure.

Resolved, That we sincerely hope that the absence of these men at so critical a time was not willful and intentional; and we hereby, as a part of their constituents, demand of them an explanation of the fact, so that our confidence in them as true and faithful representatives of the people may not be impaired.

The resolutions were unanimously and very enthusiastically adopted. A committee was then appointed who waited on the congregation and received in all over two hundred dollars.

At this point it was announced that Rev. Father Hickey, being detained out of the city, it would be impossible for him to be present at the meeting. Several gentlemen assured the meeting that the Rev. Gentlemen was at least present in spirit, and that his whole heart was engaged in the cause. They were certain that only circumstances which it would have been impossible for him to control caused his absence. A motion was then made and unanimously carried, that Father Hickey be requested to address the Alliance at some future time.

ADDRESS BY REV. T. N. BOYLE.

Rev. T. N. Boyle was next introduced and addressed the meeting briefly. He urged thorough and immediate organization as the only means of overcoming the many obstacles against which they had to contend, and to accomplish the object in view. The speaker alluded to the action of the Allegheny county Legislators when the Local Option question came up in the House. He knew that a very powerful influence was brought to bear upon them under which they had given way. But if even the Legislators were not equal to the temptations, we may take courage in the thought that we have men in the Constitutional Convention who cannot be bought by money. [Applause.] We hope that they will make it unconstitutional to deal in this ungodly traffic.

After a brief but very spirited address by Mr. J. G. Donnelly, the meeting adjourned.

The City Hall Meeting.

When the meeting of citizens was called for Saturday night at City Hall, Market street, to consider the Local Option question, the most sanguine prohibitionist or its warmest opponent could scarcely have anticipated so "large and enthusiastic" an audience as was present. The meeting, it will be remembered, was called by the Mayor, at the request of a number of citizens; and, as disputes have arisen, which devolve upon the phraseology of the correspondence and the call, we reproduce them as they appeared in the GAZETTE on last Friday morning.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, irrespective of party, believing that the interests of our city require an expression of public opinion upon the "Local Option Law" which the Legislature is likely to deprive us of by adjourning whenever it is called up, do hereby request your Honor to issue a call for a mass meeting, to be held in City Hall, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

James Park, Jr.,	J. R. Reese & Co.,
Thomas H. Rabe,	John Murphy,
R. T. Miller,	S. R. Allison,
J. P. Hanna,	J. S. Miller,
George W. Bradley,	R. A. Russell,
Wm. Frew,	John Johnston,
David M. Long,	Woodworth & Davidson,
John W. Kurtz,	Arbuckle & Co.,
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,	Henry Disque,
Haworth & Dewhurst,	E. D. Matteson,
Paul & Gibson,	John W. Tim,
James Bowen,	John Phillips,
J. W. Kirker,	James Kelly,
J. C. Harper,	Wm. H. Phillips,
A. W. Foster,	Joseph Kirkpatrick;
John Way, Jr.,	Frank J. Totten,
August Hirth,	J. L Lytle,
A. Lyons,	W. W. Patrick,
Thos. H. Paulson,	W. Warren,

and others.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I cheerfully issue a call for the above meeting to be held at City Hall, Damond, on Saturday, the 22d inst , at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

DRUMMING THEM UP.

The announcement of the meeting was well circulated by numerous mediums. The call was published in all the city papers, and at the meeting of the Alliance on Saturday afternoon the meeting was again announced, and everybody was invited and urged to be present. As if these efforts were not sufficient to impress everybody with the necessity of attending the meeting, the soul stirring strains of a brass band were brought into requisition, which on Saturday afternoon was driven through the principal streets in a wagon. On the sides of the vehicle were banners announcing the meeting at City Hall, and urging everybody to attend. Added to all this a whisper was started upon the breeze, and had become pretty freely circulated by nightfall, to the effect that the opposition to Local Option would take possession of the Hall and run the meeting in their own interest. This raised to a high pitch the public expectation, and those who attended the meeting in anticipation of a "lively time" congratulated themselves that they were not disappointed.

THE CROWD.

It would be impossible to convey a clear idea of the large number who found their way into the hall. Even as early as seven o'clock—half an hour before the time announced for the meeting—a stream of people began to pour into the Hall, and continued uninterrupted until it was well filled. The immense political meetings which have been held within those walls seem tame in comparison with the large crowd and intense enthusiasm of Saturday night.

ORGANIZATION.

In regard to the exact time of the first attempt to organize the meeting there is a difference of opinion of about fourteen minutes. The opponents of Local Option were the first in the Hall, and, believing that the early bird deserves the worm, they took possession of the stage, and that part of the Hall immediately in front of it. A few moments later a delegation consisting principally of members of the Temperance Alliance, and their friends entered the Hall, and some of them succeeded in elbowing their way on to the stage, while the rest remained in the rear part of the Hall. Shortly before half-past seven o'clock, Mr. T. H. Rabe, President of the Temperance Alliance nominated, W. B. Negley, Esq., as Chairman, when the motion was put and announced by him as carried, amid loud cries of "No! No!" accompanied by a deafening and indescribable noise, made up of howls, jeers, hisses and groans. Mr. James Littell then nominated Mr. Peter Zern. This occasioned an almost equal uproar, though the majority of the voices seemed to favor Mr. Zern, and he was declared Chairman.

Mr. Zern on coming forward, returned thanks for the honor conferred and said that all were aware of the object of the meeting—an expression of the feeling of the people on the question of Local Option.

A DISCORD.

The list of Vice Presidents was announced next in order, and while the names were being read, the St. Cecelia band, which occupied the gallery at the rear of the Hall, struck up a lively air. This had not that soothing effect which is generally attributed to music, but on the contrary, seemed to grate harshly upon the nerves of those conducting the meeting. A rush was made for the gallery to stop the music. Mr. Arthur Kirk, who, it is said, employed the band, resisted the efforts to have the band stop playing, when one of the men instructed a policeman to arrest him. Mr. Kirk was taken to the lock-up, but as no charge was made against him, Capt. Palmer at once ordered his release. One of the players was "choked off" in a way rather too forcible to be pleasant, and he now bears the marks of fingers very tightly grasped about his neck.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

George B. Chalmers, James Park, Jr., Thos. H. Rabe, John J. Torley, Benjamin Schmidt, J. H. McCausland, Ralph J. Richardson, Joseph R. Hunter, C. L. Magee, J. B. Epping, C. O'Donnell and Robert L. Wilson.

SPEECH OF W. D. MOORE, ESQ.

The brief calm which here ensued was broken by loud calls for Mr. Moore. That gentleman was introduced, and was received by a hurricane of cheers and shouts. Mr. Moore spoke in substance, about as follows:

I understand this to be a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh. You are in the majority, as it seems to me, against Local Option. [Cheers.] Every man in the community has a right to be represented, has a right to be heard, and should demand free speech. [Cheers.] If you expect me to appear as your representative to the exclusion of those of the other side you make a mistake. [Hisses.] You must grant every man the right to be heard and to be represented. Every temperance man has a right to be heard on this platform. [Groans.] You cannot by any any means sooner kill a cause than by violence. When your committee has returned, you have have a right to express your opinion on what they offer, and we will do it as citizens and freemen, having equal rights of opinion. I pledge my honor that all that any one shall have a right to demand shall be accorded. [Cheers mingled with hisses.] I came here to-night at the instance of honorable gentlemen, men of standing and character, to give expression of opinion. [Cheers.] I came here in expectation that the question would be put to a full and fair discussion—a question that is to be settled by the people. Whatever the result, I shall bow to it; but whatever it may be, it cannot alter the convictions I have entertained of the inevitable consequence. I have never hallooed on the car of success, have been, since I reached my majority and expect to live and die in the minority. I would rather be in the minority with my convictions than attain success with any majority against my convictions. I say it is not the province of the Legislature under the Constitution to pass any prohibitory act at all. I do not believe that every miserable loafer, too lazy to do work, but who can procure a barrel of beer and put it behind a bar, ought to be allowed to have a license. [Applause.] Let the Legislature throw round the men of respectability and intelligence who are in the business such safeguards as will prevent the competition of loafers and disreputable men. I do not believe that any man in a Christian community ought to be allowed to set the law at defiance and desecrate the Lord's day. Respectable, upright and honorable dealers, anxious to obey the law, should be encouraged. I am sorry to differ with friends and men of standing, but I advise you that the prohibitory law contemplated is utterly subversive of every man's right in the community—it is unconstitutional, and has been so declared—and it never can be enforced, no matter how often passed. [Cheers.] I have and will advise every man where this vote has been taken to go on with his business, and I will go with him through the courts and beat the temperance leagues there. [Applause.] What public opinion is to-day may be entirely changed to-morrow; what they applaud to-day, to-morrow they condemn. Public clamor, the howling of a mob, may possibly bring fearful consequences on a man. No majority shall compel a respectable minority to submit without justice and right. [Applause.] I believe the measure is without justice and right, and that it is unconstitutional. Until you can legislate reason and taste from men it is possible to stop a desire. Under such a law as that which is just proposed, the worst men will be engaged in the traffic, and the honorable business men will be driven out. Would to God that I could persuade the men in the business and the temperance men to unite to elevate the business.

Mr. Moore was interrupted at this point by a confusion behind the Speaker, but he presently continued by saying that the rich man could easily provide himself with side boards and a constant supply of liquors in his own house, but of this the poor man is deprived. The speaker said he knew of hundreds of persons who advocate the Local Option law, and yet who keep in their houses a constant supply of liquor always convenient. There will not be a drop less used, no matter what laws are passed. It will only change the place of use and it will be dealt out at the drug stores, the groceries and the private dwelling houses. Finally, if you take away $750,000 national revenue in one year from this county alone, $350,000 from the State and $100,000 from the city, will be of incalculable damage. It is taking away the property from men which they have accumulated by honest toil. It would have the effect of ruining us financially, and if it took place, among the first to attempt to remedy it would be these same men who are now foremost to accomplish the ruin of business men.

THE OTHER SIDE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address, he said he wished to indroduce a gentleman who represented the other side, and he asked for him fair play, which he said, is good the world over. Mr. Moore then introduced James Park, Jr., Esq.

As Mr. Park stepped forward and attempted to speak, the crowd met him with a wild yell, loud and long prolonged. When the crowd had partially subsided—probably because they got out of breath—Mr. Park said that he had but a few remarks to make, but he intended to be heard, if he had to remain there till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Park continued: I believe with Mr. Moore, that every man in this land has a right to be heard on any question. We come here in obedience to the call made upon us—a call to meet and discuss the question of Local Option. You have as good a right to be here as I have. We were called to meet at 7½ o'clock, and you organized just nineteen minutes before that time. You are welcome to the hall, but contrary to law and to order you have taken possession, therefore we will not interfere.

Mr. Littell—We organized just five minutes before the time, and Mr. Rabe one of the temperance head centres, was the one to open the meeting.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions returned and reported the following

RESOLUTIONS:

The citizens of Pittsburgh, in mass meeting assembled to give expression to their opinions on the proposed "Local Option" law, for the guidance of their representatives at Harrisburg, do

Resolve, That while heartily in favor of a more stringent State license, with such additional safegards as experience may have shown to be best calculated to prevent the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, they are unalterbly opposed to the enactment of what is known as the "Local Option" bill, for the following, among many other reasons:

First—That such legislation, under the pretense of aiming to regulate and restrict by law the liquor trade, is really designed by its friends to destroy and totally abolish it—an *extreme* measure, which they have not the manliness to openly advocate or avow.

Second—Such a law going into effect in this community, would practically, and at once *confiscate* and render valueless millions of dollars worth of property in the city of Pittsburgh alone, invested and used in the liquor trade by our wholesale merchants, brewers and others, depreciate rentals, and destroy, without compensation to those engaged in it, the fruits of years of honorable industry. We cannot conscientiously ask our Representatives to sanction a law so unjust to any portion of our people, or to support a measure of such doubtful constitutional authority.

Third—All sumptuary laws, which are designed to withhold from the poor or middle classes of society the luxuries which are ever at the command of the rich, are at variance with the free spirit of a Republican government, have never been tolerated in monarchical Europe, and even now would precipitate a popular revolution. In enlightened America workingmen need not the guardianship of those well meaning but mistaken enthusiasts, who assume to watch over their moral and physical welfare, and would fain regulate their conduct by statute.

Fourth—The destruction of the liquor trade, now yielding annually to the General Government a revenue of many millions by way of tax, and applied to the payment of our national debt, would cripple the credit and resources of the country, as well as of individuals, would render necessary the imposition of taxes on other branches of commerce and industry, now exempt, to meet so large a deficit, and in Allegheny county alone would cut off and utterly abolish more than one-half of the public revenue.

We, therefore, do here and now solemly protest and remonstrate against the enactment of any so called "Local Option Law," or the passage of any other bill by the Legislature of this Commonwealth which interferes with vested rights, paralyzes capital, and unsettles and destroys leading branches of trade and commerce; which constitutes the rich and powerful the censors of the habits, tastes, and morals of their less affluent neighbors, which confiscates private property without any compensation, therefore, which would lead to the imposition of new and onerous taxes, deranging values, and in every way is at variance with those public and private rights, which governments were ordained to protect and defend and not to arbitrarily destroy, and we urge our Representatives in the State Legislature to oppose all such legislation by every honorable means.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED (?)

The reading of the resolutions was accomplished with comparative quiet, but when the end was reached another scene of confusion ensued. Motions to adopt and to lay on the table were made in about equal number, accompanied with innumerable "seconds" to both motions. To all this was added a chorus of yells and whoops that would have brought the blush to the cheek of the wildest Modoc. The motion to adopt was finally put and declared carried, though, of course, that decision was a mere matter of opinion, as a great many dissenting votes were heard and it was absolutely impossible to decide positively that the resolutions were carried.

SPEECH OF JOSIAH COHEN, ESQ.

Mr. Josiah Cohen was next called upon, and said he had come in response to the call to meet his fellow-citizens, and to demand free and open discussion. This is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of Pennsylvania. They had a right to publicly discuss their grievances, and their grievances were sore and hard to bear. While he admired men who labored for the purification of the morals of the community, he could not admire any set of men who try to legislate a business out of existence. Men have a right to acquire property, and it cannot be destroyed or taken from them. So long as men obey the laws and keep themselves within the bounds of law in the liquor or any other business they cannot be interfered with. The speaker then referred to a similar agitation some time in 1840, when one man of this city, Mr. Parker, contested the constitutionality of the law, and in the Supreme Court it was declared unconstitutional. [Cheers.] The Supreme Court has never gone back on that decision, and it never will go back on it. [Applause.] We had all a right to meet in this hall; we all support it and own it. It is the glory of this country, the corner-stone of our Constitution, that we have the right to discuss questions that interest us. [Cheers.]

SECEDED.

During the remarks of Mr. Cohen the temperance men had left the Hall, and as they filed out cheers, hisses and groans in about equal proportions were sent after them by the remaining element, who were left masters of the situation. The temperance men returned to the rooms of the Alliance, and the proceedings of their meeting will be found below.

REMARKS OF MR. WM. REARDON.

Mr. William Reardon was the next speaker. He said he had seen the announcement of this meeting, and he had understood that the members of the Legislature from this county were to be called to account for their action on the Local Option bill. Now, they represent everybody here, and this is a meeting of their constituents to endorse their action. The speaker here gave a history of the Parker case. In 1846 a similar act was passed as that now agitating the public mind. Mr. Parker was doing business here and declined to obey the law. He was indicted, tried and convicted. He took the case to the Supreme Court and the law was decided unconstitutional. That brightest ornament that ever sat upon the bench, Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, delivered the decision. Apply this, said the speaker, to the action of the members on the present bill. It has been decided that the Legislature has not the right to delegate back power to the people—that they shall not say, "We are afraid to meet the question and will let you do it." What is the sworn duty of your representatives? They ought to know what the law is. They cannot vote for an act which they think unconstitutional, and they deserve credit for refusing to do so. The speaker was glad to see the people meet to endorse these men. This thing of "hounding" down men who do their duty is about "played out." [Applause.] It is about time that a few gentlemen were given to understand that they don't represent the whole people. [Applause.]

THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT

occasioned by the meeting by no means terminated when the motion to adjourn was carried, and not even when the mercury dropped to zero was the fever heat cooled. For some time the matter was hotly discussed by groups of men scattered about the hall, and on the street. The seventy policemen who were present, however, soon turned off the gas, and the crowd dispersed. This, by the way, seemed to be all the blue-coats could do. Although nearly half of the force of the city was in the Hall, the element which had taken possession was so largely in the majority that they might have swallowed the police, the temperance men and all, had they been so disposed, with as little inconvenience as one would experience in taking down an oyster. Yesterday the affair proved a fruitful theme for everybody,—in fact no other topic was discussed.

THE VICTORY

is claimed by both the Local Optionists and their opponents, and each party congratulates themselves on the turn which affairs have taken. The latter feel happy in the thought that at a meeting of citizens to consider the Local Option question—and this is the way they construe the call—they were largely in the majority, elected their own officers, passed their resolutions, and obliged the opposition to leave the hall. The other side assert that the hall was taken possession of illegally before the proper time, and that they were not given a fair hearing in the discussion. They feel certain, however, that the result will be finally to the greatest detriment of the opponents of Local Option, and will react largely in favor of the temperance cause.

The Alliance Hall Meeting.

At about quarter to nine o'clock, those who had gone to City Hall in favor of local option concluded, as their opponents had captured that meeting, to retire to an ante-room, where a brief consultation was held. After a brief discussion, they concluded to adjourn to the rooms of the Temperance Alliance. The gentlemen then in a body, with some two hundred others, left City Hall and proceeded to the room above mentioned, where a very enthusiastic meeting was held. Between three and four hundred persons were present. Below will be found full proceedings of the affair.

ORGANIZATION.

Before the meeting at Alliance Hall was called to order or an organization was had, Mr. Parke arose and stated that if there were any persons present who wished to disturb the meeting, they should leave the hall, as order must and should be preserved at all hazards. This was a meeting for the expression of opinion on Local Option, and those in favor or against it had equal rights to speak upon the subject, and they should be heard. [Applause.] They would not be muzzled and would muzzle no man. They only asked a fair show and a fair hearing. They had vacated the other hall under protest to a party of fellow-citizens who had as much right to be there as they had themselves. He only thought that they had accomplished their object unlawfully and through mob power. They had seized the hall, and nineteen minutes before the time appointed, had called the meeting to order and appointed a chairman favorable to the liquor interest. He was not in favor of any rash action, and hoped that all present were peaceable and law-abiding citizens, which he thought they were. At the conclusion of these remarks Mr. Parke was unanimously chosen as chairman of the meeting, and Mr. John D. Bailey secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were elected as

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Joseph Dilworth, Thomas Reese, William B. Ross, John P. Henderson, John R. McCune, Bartly Preston, W. H. Knox, Granville Woodson, George H. Follansbee, John S. Slagle, George W. DeCamp and L. H. Eaton. The Chairman, upon taking the chair, stated that as it had now got to be very late in the evening, if they intended to do any business they had better proceed at once, and take such action as was demanded.

Rev. J. D. Herr offered a resolution to the effect that, owing to the interruption experienced at City Hall, and the fact that but few of the friends of temperance were aware of the present movement, it would be advisable to adjourn to some night in the following week. The motion was seconded by Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Allegheny. Several of the members desired time to discuss the question. This was just what Mr. Herr had wished for. He had his own views on the subject, but desired to hear those of others discussed.

SPEECHES.

Rev. Mr. Boyle stated that he had seconded the motion with the understanding expressed by Mr. Herr. In his opinion, it would be wisdom to hold a meeting some time next week. Such a meeting as would afford the friends of temperance an opportunity to express their views. The proceedings of the meeting at City Hall would be published in the papers; the sentiments expressed there would be claimed as a fair expression of the views of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and unless some action was had to-night by those present looking to a counter movement, the people throughout the State would be misled in the matter.

Rev. George P. Hays, of Washington county, agreed with the speaker in the main, but thought it would be advisable to give the facts concerning the party proceedings of the evening just as they occurred. The truth would be known in the city, but where the speaker came from they relied upon the press, and the truth ought to be got to them through that channel. Time should be given to those at a distance to participate in the proceedings of the temperance men, and if the facts were published, hundreds would attend who, perhaps, would evince little interest in the matter under ordinary circumstances. The manner in which the City Hall was captured displayed considerable smartness, but for his part he was perfectly satisfied. There was such a thing as being too smart. He was perfectly willing that the temperance men should pay the gas bill and other expenses attending the meeting at City Hall; the result could not fail to benefit the cause of temperance, or else he mistook the spirit of the people. He could say to those present that as far as Washington county was concerned, there was no doubt how it would vote; both parties had placed temperance men at the head of their tickets. The gentleman continued in a most happy vein, and succeeded in placing the audience in the utmost good humor.

WHO HAD POSSESSION OF CITY HALL?

A gentleman inquired by what right the City Hall was occupied by others than those authorized to hold it. The Chairman desired to state what he conceived to be the truth concerning the proceedings at City Hall. It would be best to do so in order to avoid misapprehension. In his opinion, those who now occupied City Hall had just as much right there, as citizens, as any one present here. What he thought was wrong, was the manner in which the organization was effected there. The meeting was called for half-past seven o'clock, but those who now occupied the platform in City Hall met and organized nineteen minutes before the appointed time. When the temperance men assembled they found it impossible to conduct the affairs of the meeting. It was unnecessary to dwell upon the succeeding events. They were all present and witnessed the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Boyle desired to make a statement. He thought the chairman was mistaken on that point. He believed that the facts were these: Those who called the meeting had met and appointed a chairman, but the crowd that now occupied City Hall refused to accept the chairman appointed by the temperance men. They proceeded to nominate one of their own. And in doing this, he thought they violated courtesy and law.

ANOTHER MEETING PROPOSED.

Rev. Herr thought it would be advisable to adjourn to some day during the ensuing week, but before adjournment thought it would be advisable to appoint a committee to make such preparation as would insure a large attendance. If he knew the temper of the people, they would not submit to be ruled by such a crowd as now hold City Hall. To-nights proceeding would arouse the moral sentiment of the community. It would be well to take such steps as could not fail to secure such an expression of public sentiment as would enable the Legislature to determine how the people of Allegheny county regarded Local Option.

Mr. Herr withdrew his motion.

Rev. Boyle moved that a committee of five be appointed to shape the views of the meeting. The president appointed as their committee, Wm. B. Ross, Col. John Glenn, Jos. Dilworth, David Kirk, and Harry W. Oliver. The committee retired immediately.

After the committee had left the room, a discussion arose as to the call of the City Hall meeting. The President here arose, and producing a paper read the call.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Mr. Jno. S. Slagle here arose and made a stirring speech in behalf of the cause of temperance. He decided the City Hall meeting as an outrage upon free speech. He came not here to call names. He would urge moderation. He only proposed to meet them as citizens, fairly and squarely, and let the ballot-box be their umpire. He spoke highly of the influence of woman in this cause. He said that this meeting was different from the one held last week, inasmuch as then ladies were present and this time they were not. He appreciated their influence (a voice, good for Mrs. Slagle). He gave several instances of how women controlled their husband's votes, only for the nation's good. He asked God's blessing upon them, and hoped they would stand by them in this, as they have ever in all good, just and honorable causes. He deprecated the argument of hastening this matter, it would be as good next year as this year. Local Option only gained friends by the action of the opposition to-night. This matter is just as good brought before the people in April as in March, or in 1874 as 1873. He wanted united practical action. He hoped that a committee would be appointed to go to Harrisburg and they were on that committee. He hoped he would see the thing through. He characterized the crowd who took possession of City Hall as embracing the tavern keepers of the entire county, with the unfortunate creatures packed around the forward part of the hall to cry down the eloquent words of those who are striving to save our homes from the miseries of "liquid damnation."

LEGALITY OF THE TRAFFIC.

Mr. DeCamp was here introduced and made a speech, the substance of which is as follows: I have practiced at the *Bar* and *Bars*, I know the feeling of the people on this Local Option law. Every right thinking man is in favor of it. He was no reformed drunkard, neither was he a fanatic. He had seen the great evils of intemperance and seen the effect of it on some of our most brilliant men. After an experience of nearly fifty years he could say that some of his best friends, the ablest men in Western Pennsylvania, who had died irregular, trace their death to liquor. On a short thoroughfare from the Court House he counted sixty or seventy "rum holes." The speaker then referred to the conduct of Mayor Blackmore and his police, and while expressing great respect for that magistrate, took decided exceptions to their assistance of the Liquor League in their mob practice at City Hall. In treating on the subject of temperance Mr. DeC. presented some happy arguments. He said that the clergymen favored it, and who are they? Every honest industrious man favored it, even the poor slave to drink himself favored temperance. If our magistrates enforced the laws there would not be an inmate in our prisons; that every liquor seller in the city violated the law every day in supplying habitual drunkards, and he didn't believe there was a wholesale house in the county, but that violated the law. The legislator who was recreant to his duty, was not fit to be looked upon with the respect of his fellow citizens. The speaker was frequently interrupted by storms of applause. After he was seated, Mr. Parke asked him if he would inform the meeting whether he could have addressed the crowd at City Hall if he so desired.

Mr. De Camp said if he had taken the stand to speak he certainly would have made himself heard. He would say that an influential anti-option man, and a friend of his, informed him in the most emphatic manner, that if he would attempt to speak he would be groaned and hissed down.

Here the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions. Mr. Jos. Dilworth entered the room and stated they were ready to report and proceeded to read

THE RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, The meeting at City Hall, on Saturday evening, February 22d, was in a forcible manner taken out of the hands of those who called it, without regard to their wishes, therefore those in sympathy with the call assembled immediately after in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, and desire to make this statement to the public. On attempting to organize the meeting the friends of license and those opposed to the passing of the Local Option Law, in a most boisterous and discourteous manner, with loud shouting, and profanity, and obscenity, and by leaping upon the stage and taking rude possession of it, rendered it impossible to have any fair discussion. This was plainly seen when later in the meeting the speakers in favor of the law, could not possibly get a hearing, the utmost efforts of those who had already spoken against Local Option having no effect upon the turbulent assembly; now, therefore

Resolved, By this meeting, that in order to have a fair statement of the intense feeling of the friends of this measure in our county, that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet in City Hall, Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, and that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to make full arrangements for that meeting.

Mr. Marshall rose on the question of the adoption of the resolutions, and moved to amend by striking out the words "forcible, etc." and substitute a milder term.

Mr. D. G. Gillespie said that this word was the proper one for the occasion, and the truth demanded it. The Executive Committee was ejected from the platform by force. One of the members was arrested by a police officer and taken before the Mayor, but was subsequently released on bail. Therefore the phraseology of the resolution, if anything, was too mild as it was.

ROBERT CHAMPION, colored, was hanged in Fayette, Mo., on Friday afternoon, for the murder of his wife in July last. The execution took place in an open field a short distance from the town, and was witnessed by from three to four thousand persons. Champion was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and slowly, stoutly and persistently protested his innocence to the last.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1873.

The President's Message.

The President sent the following message to-day to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress, at the opening of the second session of the present Congress in December, 1871, I recommended legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the article of the treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, relative to fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. Legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had. Having prior to the meeting of Congress in December last received official information of the consideration by Great Britain and its possessions of the legislation necessary on their part to bring these articles into operation, I communicated the facts to Congress in my annual message at the opening of the present session, and renewed the recommendation for your early adoption of legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government. The near approach of the end of the session induces me again to urgently call your attention to the importance of this legislation on the part of Congress. It must be remembered that the Treaty of Washington resulted from an overture on the part of Great Britain to treat with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and other questions between them affecting the relations of the United States towards these possessions. To this overture a reply was made on the part of this Government, that while appreciative of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested by the British Government, it was thought that a removal of the differences growing out of what were generally known as the "Alabama claims" was essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments, and the assent of this Government to treat on the subject of fisheries was made dependent on the assent of Great Britain to allow the joint commission, which it had proposed on questions suggested by that Government, to treat also and settle the differences growing out of the Alabama claims. Great Britain assented to this, and the treaty of Washington proposed a settlement of both classes of questions. Those relating to the Alabama claims and to the northwestern water boundary, commonly known as the "San Juan question," have been disposed of in pursuance of the terms of the treaty, to depend upon legislation which the constitutions of the respective Governments made necessary to carry those provisions into effect. Great Britain and her possessions have on their part enacted the necessary legislation. This Government is now enjoined from the advantages of these provisions of the treaty, which were the result of the condition of its assent to treat upon questions which Great Britain had submitted. The tribunal of Geneva has made an award in favor of the United States on the Alabama claims, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has decided in favor of the contention of the United States on the north-western boundary line. I cannot urge too strongly the importance of your early consideration of legislation that may be necessary on the part of this Government. In addition to the claim that Great Britain may have upon the good faith of this Government to consider legislation necessary in connection with the question which that Government presented as the subject of a negotiation which has resulted so favorably to this Government upon other questions in which the United States felt so much interest, it is of importance that the rights of American fishermen, as provided for under the treaty, should be determined before the now approaching fishing season opens, and that serious difficulties to the fishing interest and grave questions between the two Governments that may arise therefrom be averted. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 24, 1873.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate Called.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Objects of the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communication as may be made to it on the part of the executive,

Now therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, consider it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol in the city of Washington on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Naval Appropriations.

Yesterday the Committee on Appropriations considered the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and agreed to the same with the following exceptions:

Providing for the payment of the traveling expenses of clerks detailed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, to investigate the accounts of naval disbursing officers.

Providing that no person shall receive appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the navy until he shall have passed a satisfactory professional examination before a Board of Navy Professors of Mathetics, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

Increasing the appropriation for surveys in the Pacific from $50,000 to $75,000.

The amendment providing for the purchase of self-propelling torpedo boats was amended so as to place the matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

The President's Southern Tour Postponed.

There was a long and earnest Cabinet consultation to-day, the principal subject under discussion being the condition of public business. At the end of the conversation the President announced that after due consideration of the matter, he had arrived at the conclusion that it would be proper to defer the contemplated visit to the South. The conditions of business which will be created by the incoming of a new administration will be such as to require his presence and that of the Cabinet in Washington. For these reasons he will not visit the Southern States in March, as he had intended, if the public service would admit. It is also learned that there was some discussion in the Cabinet on the question of calling the session of the next Congress, but there were no intimations that such a call would be made, though the new Senate will be called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of March, and a proclamation will be issued probably to-morrow.

The Caldwell Case.

At the end of the item on the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and following the Senate's refusal to-day by a vote of 22 to 32 to take up Mr. Morton's report during the absence of Senator Cameron, who desires to be heard in favor of Caldwell, is a strong indication that the views of Senators Logan, Carpenter and Armstrong will be finally adopted by that body.

The Expulsion of Ames and Brooks Not Probable.

No members of the House believe that the resolution of the Poland Committee recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure even a majority in the House, much less the two-thirds vote required. Some of the members of both political parties express the opinion that instead a general resolution of censure will be passed affecting all members of the House who were concerned in the Credit Mobilier operations. At least twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject. Everybody anticipates exciting proceedings on Tuesday.

The Wine Importers.

The delegation of wine importers who waited on Commissioner Douglass on Wednesday, to induce a reversal of his decision of October last, making importers rectifiers where they change and mix their wines, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell last evening for the same purpose. The Secretary informed them he would give the question his consideration at his earliest opportunity.

Ex-Rebels Accepting the Situation.

Ex-Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee dined at the Arlington House yesterday at the same table with Senator-elect Pinchback of Louisiana. After dinner General Lee's friends remarked on the occurrence, when he replied: "Senator Pinchback didn't disturb me, and I hope my presence was not offensive to him. I accept the situation."

Homestead Act.

In reply to a letter from the Land Office Commissioner, the Secretary of War gives it as his opinion that musicians as well as soldiers of the line are entitled to all the benefits arising from the homestead law. The Commissioner constructs the act in the same way.

A Liberal Senator to be Investigated.

The Arkansas Liberals have been making clamorous demands for a Congressional investigation, but now, it is rumored, the Liberal Senator (Rice) from that State is to be investigated in connection with his transactions with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

The Fishery Clause.

The fishery clause in the Washington treaty, having been opposed by the Canadian Parliament and the Nova Scotia Legislature is a law, but for the action of the American Congress, its chances for passage are few.

The House Postmastership

Upon the re-election of officers of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress, Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood will submit his name as a candidate for the Postmastership of the House.

The Largest Telescope in the World.

The telescope now being manufactured in Boston, for the National Observatory, will, it is stated, shortly be finished. It is the largest in the world.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Save Your Manure.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* writes: "I am an old man. Was born in a land where schools were few and far between, so I was not brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, neither have I read Greeley's books on Agriculture. What I have learned I have studied from the field of Nature. Young men, I write to you. Take it for what it is worth.

"First, all lands produce their own manures if farmed right. The best of land may be made worthless by bad farming, and any land can be improved every year. The soil is made of decayed matter, and this it is necessary to renew. Some men object to stable manure because it brings weeds. I don't care if they are up to your horse's back; turn them under with a heavy plow, and a good crop of grain may be looked for, as the land will be improved. You may turn under some decayed matter. Turn it deep—the deeper the better. The drouth will not hurt your crops, for the ground will hold moisture. My father made us wait a month for dry weather in the spring to burn off the ground for the plow, but the fact was the ground itself was burned. Never burn anything you can plow under. Bad use is made of a fire on a farm. Don't burn a grub, fodder straw, weeds, nor any vegetable matter. Haul it all to some place on your farm. Let it rot there, and in a few years it will be as good land as you have got. My farm has been farmed for forty or fifty years, and it is as good to-day as when first settled. If I was to live a thousand years my farm would improve, and I never need to buy one pound of manure."

Fit Collars to Horses' Shoulders.

It is very important to have a collar fit nicely and snugly to the shoulders of the horse. It enables him to work with a great deal more ease, and to apply a great deal more strength. It prevents galling and wounding, as the friction is avoided. Collars are so made, or should be so made, as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue, as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. To make a new collar fit the shoulder of the horse, the collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on the first time immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on the horse, being careful to have the hames so adjusted at the top and the bottom as to fit the shoulder, and then put the horse to work. The collar by being wet will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug-fitting collar and no wounds.—*Valley Farmer.*

Hatching Eggs and Rearing Young.

A Mr. Hunt has patented an improved incubator or apparatus of simple and inexpensive construction for hatching eggs, and also for rearing the young when hatched. The incubator is composed of two boxes placed one within another, a clear space being left at every part between them (say about 1 inch), which is filled with a non-conductor of heat. The inner box, says the *English Mechanic*, contains a metal vessel, which is filled with heated liquid every twelve hours, and above this is placed a tray to contain the eggs for incubation. The heat is graduated and air admitted by a perforated lid at the top of the outer box. The part of the invention relating to the young when hatched, which the inventor calls "the mother," is constructed as above described, save that the vessel for the heated liquid is placed at the upper part of the box, so as to leave a sufficient space to admit the young to warmth. The liquid is admitted to and drawn from the apparatus by pipes and cocks suitably arranged for such purpose.

Horticulture in Pennsylvania.

The *Gardener's Monthly*, in a short report of the Pennsylvania Horticulturist Society, says: An interesting discussion, started by Mr. Levi Reist, of Lancaster, resulted in demonstrating that there was no serious trouble in peach culture which could not be overcome, so that on all occasions the peach should be healthy and tolerably productive. Overbearing was one great evil, shortening the life of the peach tree; and this, thinning out the fruit while quite young would remedy. Borers in the stem near the ground could be kept out by the use of paper gas tarred on the outer surface. Fungus at the root, one cause of yellows, could be destroyed by pouring hot water, if the tree be small, about the roots, or by adding caustic potash or gas tar to the soil. The fourth evil—poverty, manure cured.

Corn Fodder.

Persons who condemn corn fodder as "innutritious," are invited by Paschall Morris to consider the ways of a prominent dairyman, "whose butter is excelled by no other in the Philadelphia market," and who "pretty much sustained fifty-eight cows on sowed corn from the middle of last July to the middle of October, and that, too, from the produce of three acres." He estimates that he took ninety tons of this "innutritious" substance from the space indicated, and he knows that his cows did not fall off in their milk during these months of drought, but that some increased the flow, and that the butter was fully up to the standard. There is nothing better for wintering cattle or young horses, and especially milch cows, than good, bright corn fodder, and where forage is scarce, it is of great value to the farmer.

Cure for the Opium Habit.

In a recent report on the condition of the English hospital, Pekin, China, the attending physician gives a formula for "anti-opium pills." This remedy is composed of extract of henbane, extract of gentian, camphor, cayenne pepper, ginger and cinnamon, with castile soap and syrup to form the coating. The efficacy of these pills in overcoming the opium habit, and in preventing the suffering on giving up the use of that poison, is stated to have been proved in numerous cases. The native remedies, it is said, contain opium in some form, and most frequently the ashes of opium already smoked, and consequently are inefficacious—it being as difficult to discontinue the use of the medicine as of the drug itself.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Arresting the Potato Disease.

Experiments made in England have shown that, where fertilizers rich in phosphatic substances have been used, the potato crop has been sound. It was early found in the United States that the use of rich barn yard manure aggravated the disease. It is also known that good sandy soils are better adapted to this crop than the richer loams and clays of the prairie, even when the latter are thoroughly subdued by tillage. On sod, and sod of the second year of breaking, the crop is usually sound. The application of super-phosphate of lime and other phosphatic manures have always been found useful in the cultivation of the potato crop.

To Fasten a Horse.

When there is no hitching post handy, a horse may be safely tied in the following manner, namely: Take the reins and pass them round underneath the hub outside of the wheel, and give them a hitch on to one of the spokes. If the horse starts the reins are drawn up, instantly checking him, and as soon as he commences to back they are instantly loosened. If in addition to this when there are a pair of horses, one of the traces are loosened, and the team will seldom move far enough forward to start the wagon without being checked by the bits. No team, however, should be left without tying, if it can possibly be avoided.—*Western Rural.*

Separation of Stock.

Hens ought never to be kept in the same quarters with fowls of certain other species, as the turkey, pea fowl, or Guinea hen, because they worry them, and drive them about. Ducks, also, ought to have a separate sitting place, because they get dirty with the droppings if they sit on the ground in the ordinary hen coop. Birds of a feather should flock together.—*Poultry World.*

Navy Beans.

Navies are the small pea-beans, and get their name from the fact that they are used in long sea voyages. Medium beans are the larger or kidney shaped beans, and marrows are the large white beans, as sold in our markets. For family use the marrows are best, and some of these days the navy department may possibly find it out.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

New Discovery in Horticulture.

On the authority of a translation from a French journal, an exchange announces the discovery, that by watering vegetables and fruit trees with a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas), the most astonishing results are obtained. Applied to growing beans, they gained 60 per cent. on their ordinary size, while the flavor was much improved. Fruit trees are greatly benefited by a watering with this solution, the pear tree especially being improved in thriftiness of growth and productiveness. If our gardeners and fruit growers desire to make experiments in this direction, they can be made very cheaply, as copperas can be purchased at wholesale at about three cents per pound.

Useful Recipes.

Beef Tea.—A writer in the *Canada Lancet* gives a new process for making beef tea, as follows: "Take a rump steak of beef, lay it upon a board, and with a case knife scrape it. In this way a red pulp will be obtained, which contains pretty much everything in the steak, except the fibrous tissue. Mix this red pulp thoroughly with three times its bulk of cold water, stirring until the pulp is completely diffused. Put the whole upon a moderate fire and allow it to come slowly to a boil, stirring all the time to prevent the 'caking' of the pulp. In using this, do not allow it to be strained, but stir the settlings thoroughly into the fluid. One to three fluid ounces of this may be given at a time."

How to Boil Corned Beef.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: The rule has a Hiberian sound: *don't* boil it, for corned beef should never be boiled. It should only simmer, being placed on a part of the range or stove where this process may go on uninterruptedly from four to six hours, according to the size of the piece. If it is to be served cold, let the meat remain in the liquor until cold. Tough meat can be made tender by letting it remain in the liquor until the next day, and then bringing it to the boiling point just before serving.

Quaker Pudding.—Lay slices of light bread, cut thin and spread with butter, in a pudding dish, alternating the layers of bread with raisins till quite near the top. Beat five eggs up well, and add to them a quart of milk, salted and spiced according to taste. Pour this liquid over the contens of the dish. Bake the pudding half an hour, and eat with sweet sauce. It will be necessary to boil the raisins in a very little water so as to make them tender, and add the water with the rest.

Apple Custard.—Peel and core eight large juicy apples, and boil them till tender in clear water. Take them out and pulp them smooth through a seive; add a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar and the grated rind of two lemons. Put the mixture into a deep dish, about half filling it. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, and and half a tea-cupful of white sugar and stir it into a quart of sweet milk. Stir this over the fire until it is quite thick, and let it cool. When cold, pour it over the apples. Whip the white of the eggs to a stiff froth and pour over the top.

Cleaning Glass.—The lenses of spectacles or spy-glasses, that have become scratched or dimmed by age, may be cleaned with hydrofluoric acid diluted with four or five times its volume of water. The solution should be dropped on a wad of cotton, and thoroughly rubbed on the glass, which should afterward be well washed in clear water. Great care must be exercised in handling this acid, as it eats quickly into the flesh, often producing painful and obstinate sores.

To Remove Warts.—Make a strong steep from red oak bark in hot water; when cold, apply as convenient—and oftener the better. In a few days the wart will disappear. I have also found the juice of the common milk weed, put repeatedly on the warts for a day or two, to completely remove them.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MINNESOTA genius has invented a machine to darn stockings.

THE colored legislators of Georgia are about to start a newspaper.

THE Sheriff of Corinne, U. T., is under arrest for stealing a drove of cattle.

ITALY has to provide $30,000,000 for the support of her army during the coming year.

IT is said that a few drops of mustard oil will prevent ink from moulding and starch from souring.

A HOWITZER used by the Medocs is supposed to have been captured by them from General Fremont in 1846.

THE lady City Physician of Springfield, Mass., has failed of re-election by one vote, in a total of nine. It is said she acceptably fills the position.

A LADY philosopher has arrived at the conclusion that, although a man is justly blamed with having tempted man to eat forbidden things, he took to drinking of his own accord.

THE whole number of passenger arrivals at San Francisco from China and Japan for 1872 was only 9,773, while during the same period 4,887 took passage from San Francisco for those countries.

THIS is the rapid age of the world. The Coroner's officials of New York recently handed over the body of a man for *post mortem* examination within an hour and a half after he was supposed to have died.

NOT a bad speech was that of the Ridgefield man, who, being unexpectedly called upon to address a Sunday-school, after several desperate but vain attempts to say something appropriate, hoarsely muttered, "Dear children, never fool with powder."

A SERVANT girl at Detroit took a little walk with a steady-going, industrious young fellow; they were married, went back home, had some cider and cake, and in an hour after the ceremony the bride was ironing, and the husband sawing wood, like sensible folks.

THEY are having a rat plague in several of the German provinces. The fields of clover and colza are said to be devastated by the vermin, and when arsenic and phosphorus pills have been scattered to destroy them, hares and othe game have been poisoned, and great damage done.

A RED squirrel made his habitation in the Reformed Church of Rhinebeck, N.Y. It may be seen almost any time, capering on the bell-rope or running about the floor. Last Sunday evening it listened attentively to the minister's discourse from an elevated position near the organ.

THE Boston *Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that "of all ships built or purchased by contract during the war not one remains in the navy to-day considered worth fitting out for a three years' cruise, and yet their cost was greater than that of those built in the navy yards."

NINETY-SIX of the doctors of Montreal have signed a paper designed to "undeceive the public mind of the mischievous error that alcoholic liquors are beneficial." They declare that "abstinence from intoxicating liquors would greatly promote the health, morality, and happiness of the people."

A WOMAN juror in Wyoming, recently, had with her in the jury-room her babe, two months old; and the party who lost the suit which she aided in settling now asks that the verdict be set aside on that account. He insists that the presence of the child was contrary to the law. It is not stated whether the child had influence as the thirteenth juror.

AN extraordinary hen in Lewiston, Me., cackled with admirable regularity, but then she laid ne'er an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl. We are reminded of a somewhat analogous phenomenon among human beings; but then in spite of the noise they make, we don't think a post mortem would bring to light anything like that number of good (intellectual) eggs.

A RESIDENT of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has been comparing wages and expenses of all kinds in 1829, when his family first came to the State, with present prices. Wheat has nearly quintupled in price; potatoes, sheep, cows, eggs and butter have sustained even a greater advance. Hay is now four times as costly, while the prices of tea, coffee, pepper and salt have declined one-half, and cotton goods have sustained a larger reduction. Wages, on the average, have advanced three-fold, so that farmers who do their own work, and mechanics whose time is their capital, have nothing to complain of in the general change of values.

A TROY family having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house, placed some red paper behind it to give the effect of a fire. One of the coldest days this winter the dog belonging to the household came in from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate deliberately walked up to it and laid down before it, curling up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a few minutes; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; still feeling no heat he arose and carefully applied his nose to the grate and smelt it. It was cold as ice. With a look of the most supreme disgust his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying "I'm sold," the dog trotted out of the room, not even deigning to cast a look at the party in the room who had watched his actions and laughed heartily at his misfortunes.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

TIOGA county has voted against license for the next three years. The majority was about 1,000.

ANDREW WESCOE, a colored man who was a soldier in the war for the Union, died in Uniontown, on Monday, 16th inst., aged twenty-five years. He was buried in honors of war on Wednesday.

BENJAMIN BOVINGDON, an old citizen of Towanda, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself on a tree in front of his house. It is supposed he was laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

THE statements concerning an alleged epidemic at Mauch Chunk turn out to be false. We are assured that there is no epidemic of any kind in Mauch Chunk, and no known cases of sickness likely to have a fatal result.

THE steam saw mill, belonging to Rose & Co., a few miles south of Somerset, was nearly destroyed by fire on last Thursday morning. Had it not been for the heavy snow on the roof the mill would have been totally destroyed.

A FEMALE child was born at Lockport, last week, which has five fingers and two thumbs on one hand, and five fingers and one thumb on the other. It has also six toes on each foot, and its tongue is fast to the lower part of the mouth.

ON SATURDAY morning last, the store of Gen. B. F. Bell, Huntingdon county, was entered by burglars and the safe broken open and $700 stolen. The money belonged to a lady school teacher who had deposited it there for safe keeping.

THE two-story grist and merchant mill of Samuel Bura, near Paradise, Lancaster county, was burned on Saturday, the 14th inst. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery. The total loss will reach about $7,000.

THE law of Pennsylvania requires in the case of "every poor person not able to work," and who has children or grandchildren, parents or grandparents, of "sufficient ability," that such parents or grandparents, children or grand children, "shall relieve and maintain such poor persons," at such rate as the Court of Quarter Sessions shall order.

A LITTLE girl named Lillie Godfried, aged about 7, residing with her mother, in Lancaster, was badly scalded on Wednesday evening, by pulling over a kettle of boiling water upon herself. She was playing with a boy—teaching him to jump over a rope which she held in one hand, the one end fastened to the wall. By some means the rope caught the kettle and pulled it over, scalding her so badly that her recovery is doubtful.

THE money value of a drunken husband to a wife has been determined in Mercer county at $150. Under a special law in that county liquor dealers are liable for the consequences resulting to their customers from its sale. Jane Van Dusen claimed to have been deprived of her husband by the use of liquor purchased from certain parties, and sued them for damages. The suit was referred to arbitrators, and they awarded her the sum named.

ON Wednesday last, while the steam saw-mill of Chamberlin, Frick & Co., in Northumberland county, was in full operation, a large iron hook on the end of the rope used for hauling logs from the pond suddenly gave way, and the elasticity of the rope threw the shank of the hook back with such fearful force that it struck the chief sawyer, Mr. Joshua L. Fisher, in the right temple, dashing through his skull as if it had been pasteboard, and causing instant death. Mr. Fisher was standing at his post at the time, fully fifty feet from where the hook broke.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at a coal yard in Lancaster, on Monday, the 16th inst., by which Benjamin McGlaughlin, aged about fifty years, met with his death. He was engaged in unloading the cars, which are run up on a high trestle, and their contents emptied into a shute below. While in the act of applying a wrench to the key which holds the bottom of the car, he lost his balance, and fell backward to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. A young man who saw him fall ran to him at once, and found blood flowing from his mouth, nose and ears. Medical aid was summoned, but life was found extinct, and it is supposed that his death was instantaneous, his neck having been broken and his skull fractured.

OHIO NEWS.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY has one hundred and eighty-five students.

ADAM KIPP, of Greenville, has recovered $10,000 of the C. C. & I. C. Railroad for the loss of a leg.

GEORGE DAVIS, a Newark lad of fourteen, was arrested last week for attempting to kill his sister with a hatchet.

SIX children of a family, named Joyce, residing in Brush Creek township, Scioto county, died of small-pox, week before last.

PHILIP BEARD, residing near Somerset, Ohio, while on a spree, committed suicide Saturday by drinking a bottle of horse medicine.

TWICE 26,353 loving hearts were made to beat as one, in the State of Ohio last year, and 1,026 matrimonial knots were severed.

THIRTEEN Norwegians imported by an Akron agency, arrived in Akron recently to perform domestic services in private families.

GEORGE LATIMER, a farmer, living at Mansfield, was instantly killed on the 19th, while driving a load of hay into his barn, by falling from the load and breaking his neck.

THE net earnings of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, last year, were $200,000 in excess of those of the preceding years. It carried 10,000 more passengers in 1872 than 1871.

THE number of miners out of employment in the Tuscarawas and Mahoning Valleys is about ten thousand, of whom seven thousand are in the Mahoning and three thousand in the Tuscarawas Valley.

JOHN G. SNYDER, of Congress township, Morrow county, has a German bible, which was printed in the year 1615. It was brought to this country from Germany by a man named Peterman, who settled in Pennsylvania.

IN Upper Sandusky, a few days ago, a young man tried to cure a balky horse by tying his whip-lash to the horse's tongue. The horse reared and backed, and the tongue was torn from its roots. The horse was then killed to end his misery.

SATURDAY, February 15th, the body of the younger son of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Mount Vernon, (drowned on the 4th inst.) was found, about one hundred and fifty yards below the spot where the elder boy had previously been found. The bodies were both deposited in one burial case and buried on Wednesday. The oldest was eleven years old and the youngest nine.

THE Marion *Mirror* tells of a case in Fulton county, where a girl sued a man for seduction and obtained a judgment for $500; then another judgment for $500 for breach of marriage promise; then her father got $185 as damages sustained by him in the matter; and then she sued for slander and obtained $300 more, while to those judgments are to be added the costs, which will amount to as much more.

AT BUCYRUS, on Thursday last, in the absence of the parents, the clothing of a little daughter, aged about six years, of Mike Harriger, living in the log cabin about a mile east of town, caught fire and burned entirely off her body. On the return of the parents, they found the poor little girl lying on a bed, just able to speak. She is burned literally all over in a most shocking manner, and can not possibly survive.

Curious Needles.

The King of Prussia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute objects could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see in this respect even something still finer and more perfect could be created. The borer—that is, the workman whose business it is to bore the eyes in these needles—asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile he placed it at once under the boring machine, turned a hole in it with the greatest care, furnished it with a thread, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished king. The second curious needle is in the posession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Beddich, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture, which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying-glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equallly adorned with scenes in relief.

A CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, butcher lately killed, skinned and cut off the head of a cow, when the mutilated animal actually kicked him between the eyes so hard as to knock him down, all through involuntary muscular action caused by stiffening of the tendons.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE CAPITAL.

Message by the President on Louisiana Affairs.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

Emigration from the North of Ireland.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1873.

The Expulsion of Brooks and Ames.

Eager crowds of ladies and gentlemen thronged the galleries and floor of the House all day, listening to the debate on the expulsion of Ames and Brooks. Mr. Poland spoke an hour and a half, in a dry, uninteresting manner, giving no additional light upon the subject.

Ames had a long defense prepared by his attorney, and was read by the clerk. It had good points, but was verbose.

Mr. Farnsworth spoke one hour, *ad captum* style, denouncing the committee's report, and alleging that Ames and Brooks were to be sacrificed to popular clamor.

Judge Merrick spoke one hour, sustaining the committee, with ability and force. Messrs. Butler, Voorhees and others expect to speak tomorrow, when a decision will be reached, if possible. Altogether, it has been a day of interest, though very little excitement. The dry, legal nature of the debate made it unexciting.

Railroad Matters.

In the Senate Committee of the State of Virginia the bill known as the Rugiam bill was reported adversely. The object of the bill was to allow the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad to extend to Washington City, and thereby consolidate with other routes existing between the two points. The remaining struggle in the Virginia Legislature will be over what is known as the "Free Railroad bill." Either of the above measures would enable Tom Scott to connect his northern and southern roads, which is now prevented by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road. It is also reported that the "Railroad King" is endeavoring to obtain possession of the Fredericksburg and Gordonville road, now being constructed, and by connecting it, by means of a branch, with the Chesapeake and Ohio roads, and thus break the blockade which is held so effectively against him by Moncure, Robinson & Co.

Curiosity Seekers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in receipt of numerous letters from officers of historical societies and others requesting that samples of internal revenue stamps be sent to them for preservation in their archives, &c. The Commissioner states that there is no law under which he could comply with these requests, and he feels that it would not be prudent to do so, at all events, until after the revenue accounts affected by these stamps shall have been settled.

Education in Hungary.

The Commissioner of Education, through Mr. Low of New York, has been requested to forward reports of the American system of education to the educators of that country. They will be published in the *Tankugy*, the leading educational journal in that country.

Emigration from the North of Ireland.

The American Consul at Belfast acknowledges the receipt of a consignment of Mr. Young's special report on Immigration, and says: "The work is an exceedingly valuable one, replete with the exact information demanded by intending emigrants and from the character of the facts set forth, much calculated to promote, in this important part of Ireland, the objects intended. * * * I may add, that I have distributed nearly all the copies that were sent me, and I think with good effect: and that I could usefully circulate many more, at least 1,000 copies. I hope, therefore, that if on hand they may be transmitted to me as speedily as possible."

The immigrants received from this portion of Ireland are, for the most part, a very desirable class, consisting largely of skilled artisans and people possessing sufficient means to assure them a fair start after their arrival in this country.

Railroad Extension.

The Syracuse and Chenango Railroad has been granted an extension from Erieville to Earlville, a distance of thirteen and one-half miles. Agent's salary $676.

The Detroit, Eel river and Illinois road, from Denver to Logansport, a distance of eighteen and four-fifth miles Agent's salary not fixed. Both to go in effect March 1st. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, February 25, 1873.

Message by the President on Louisiana Affairs.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana. Grave complications have grown out of the election there on the 6th of November last, chiefly attributable, it is believed, to an organized attempt on the part of those controlling the election officers and returns to defeat in that election the will of the majority of the electors of the State. Different persons are claiming the executive offices. Two bodies are claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of the State, and the confusion and uncertainty produced in this way fall with paralyzing effect upon all its interests. A controversy arose, as soon as the election occurred, over its proceedings and the results, but I declined to interfere until a suit involving this controversy to some extent was brought into the Circuit Court of the United States under and by virtue of the act of May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes." Finding that resistance was made to the Judicial process in that suit, without any opportunity, and in my judgment without any right to review the judgment of the court upon jurisdictional or other questions arising in the case, I directed the United States Marshal to enforce such process, and to use, if necessary, troops for that purpose, in accordance with the thirteenth section of said act, which provides that "it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process under this act." Two bodies of persons claimed to be the Returning Board for the State, and the Circuit Court in that case decided that the one to which Lynch belonged, usually designated by his name, was the lawful Returning Board, and this decision has been repeatedly affirmed by the District and Supreme Courts of the State. Having no opportunity or power to canvass the votes, and the exigencies of the case demanding an immediate decision, I conceived it to be my duty to recognize those persons as elected who received and held their credentials to office from what then appeared to me to be, and has since been decided by the Supreme Court of the State to be, the legal Returning Board. Conformably to the decisions of this Board, a full set of State officers has been installed and the Legislative Assembly organized, constituting, if not a *de jure*, at least a *de facto* government, which, since some time in December last, had possession of the offices and been exercising the usual powers of the Government. But opposed to this has been another Government claiming to control the affairs of the State, and which has to some extent been *pro forma* organized. A recent investigation of said election has developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates received a majority of the votes actually cast; and in view of these facts, a variety of action has been proposed. I have no specific recommendation to make upon the subject, but if there is any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then I earnestly request that such action may be taken at the present session of Congress. It seems advisable that I should state now what course I shall feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter, in the event of no action by Congress at this time, subject to any satisfactory arrangement that may be made by the parties to the controversy, which of all things is most desirable. It will be my duty, so far as it may be necessary for me to act, to adhere to that Government heretofore recognized by me. To judge of the election and qualifications of its members is the exclusive province of the Senate, as it is also the province of the House to judge of the election and qualifications of its members; but as to the State offices filled and held under the State laws, the decision of the State judicial tribunal, it seems to me, ought to be respected. I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and if Congress differs from me as to the work to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect; otherwise I shall feel obliged, as far as I can by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs the peace and prostrates the business of Louisiana by the recognition and support of that government which is recognized and upheld by the Courts of the State.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 25, 1873.

Pomeroy Investigation.

At the sitting of the Pomeroy Committee this morning, the Sergeant-at-Arms sent a messenger in search of Mr. Roerbacher, a witness.

John J. Murphy, examined by Simpson—Pomeroy told witness at Topeka during the canvass to come to his room with Bond at 12 o'clock at night. Bond was sick and did not go. Met Pomeroy next day, and Pomeroy told him to use his influence to get Bond's vote. Told Bond that he could get an office or some money by voting for Pomeroy; did not tell him to offer office or money; simply told him to use his influence, that he, Pomeroy, would do the best. Witness formed the opinion from the remark that Pomeroy would pay for Bond's vote. By Horton—Pomeroy never gave witness authority to offer money to Bond or any one else.

As Murphy left the stand, Dr. Roerbacher entered the room and was immediately called by Simpson. He testified that his seat in the Kansas Legislature was contested by his opponent, and that the Committee on Elections had reported against him.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Interesting Scene in the House.

ARGUMENT ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

Why Ames and Brooks Should be Expelled.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1873.

SENATE.

The President's Message.

The President's message relative to the fishery clause in the treaty of Washington was laid before the Senate.

Credentials Presented.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the credentials of Bogy, Senator elect from Missouri.

Sale of a Military Reservation.

The bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the military reservation of Port Ripley, Minn., was passed.

Duties of Receivers of National Banks.

Mr. PERRY, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill relating to the duties of receivers of national banks, stating that the Committee did not have time to consider it at this session, also asking to be discharged from consideration of the bill relating to the issue of unauthorized circulation.

Louisiana Affairs.

Mr. MORTON said he would call up the resolution relative to Caldwell, of Kansas.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Louisiana case was more important. There was now a government *de facto* there, so-called, based upon no valid election, with no support but Federal bayonets. Congress should not adjourn without providing for the difficulty. Either there would be a conflict, or the President must continue to support by Federal troops the Government they had set up. He thought the Caldwell case could go over to the extra session, or even to December.

Mr. MORTON said the Louisiana case involved questions which precluded its being acted upon in the Senate this session, without reference to its passing to the other branch. There was not a single bayonet in Louisiana supporting the Kellogg government. He claimed that the State government of Louisiana was in undisturbed operation, and will be the next two years, unless its power is taken away by Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he agreed with a majority of the committee that a Government had been set up in Louisiana by the usurped authority of a United States District Judge, and this Government so set up had been sustained by the troops sent there by the President. Durrell's action, the committee had concluded, upon investigation, was without authority, utterly void, and entitled to no respect. Yet the President had recognized and sustained it, and the President wasn't blameless in the matter.

Mr. CARPENTER claimed that it was the duty of the President to enforce the decrees of the United States Courts.

Mr. MORTON defended the President's action in the Louisiana matter, saying the President's action was not only justified, but highly meritorious, as it had prevented mobs and riots, preserved peace and prevented a repetition of the scenes of 1866 and 1860, when the blood of hundreds of colored men and Republicans had been shed by the same element now arraigned against the Kellogg Government and the Government of the United States.

The President's message relative to Louisiana matters was here received and read.

Mr. HILL favored harmonizing matters in Louisiana between the two contending parties, and against throwing the responsibility upon the President.

Mr. MORTON announced his willingness to allow the Caldwell case to go over to the extra session, having received the assurance of several Senators that no advantage would be taken of such disposition of the case.

The Agricultural College Bill.

The Agricultural College bill was then resumed. Messrs. Thurman, Windom, Chandler, Casserly and Tipton opposed it.

After a long debate the bill was referred to a committee of conference. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Morrill (Vt.), Sawyer and Stevenson as a committee of conference on the bill.

Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. COLE called up the army appropriation bill, and the several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, including the following: Reducing the amount for the payment of the army, $285,000; reducing the amount for subsistence, $270,944, and establishing two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

At 5 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Several amendments were agreed to, when the bill was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A Crowded House.

It was more than half-past eleven o'clock when the reading of the journal and other preliminary business was disposed of. In the meantime the crowd became dense. Ladies had been admitted within the body of the hall. They stood grouped up at the mouths of all aisles, and pressed around at the back of the circle. Many of them had achieved prominence by gaining possession of the chairs of members. They did not seem abashed or conscious of being out of place. On the contrary, they wore an air of anxious, determined persistence and eagerness in the pursuit of their object.

Mr. HOLDEMAN, apparently impressed with the incongruity of the surroundings, made a motion that the floor be cleared of all but members, but the Speaker informed him that the doors had been opened by unanimous consent, and that it was too late to object now.

Mr. Holdeman subsided. His rebuff was hailed with laughter.

Report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

At 11:45 the Speaker then announced that the special order was the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), as if unprepared, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, whereupon

Mr. GARFIELD intimated that it would be just as well for him to attend to his own business, and leave the Committee on Appropriations to manage its own affairs—a rebuff which brought a laugh against Butler.

The House then proceeded with the special order.

When the clerk read the resolutions for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) rose and offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, A select committee of the House has, after investigation, reported to the House testimony which is by them sufficient to show criminal action in one or more members of the House.

WHEREAS, It clearly appears that whatever acts were done or offences committed by members of the House, or by civil officers of the United States, now in office, or others, were done and committed more than five years ago, and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, No legal or constitutional right to use its power for the expulsion of its members as punishment for crimes done or committed by a member before his election thereto exists, but the punishment of all crimes and offences against the laws should be, after trial by jury, the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, as it appears there is probable cause to believe from the report of the testimony submitted by the Select Committee of investigation of the matter of the Credit Mobilier, that grave offences, punishable by the statutes of the United States, as well as common law, such as giving or receiving bribes or false swearing, may have been committed, as shown in said testimony, therefore the Clerk of the House be and is hereby ordered to cause a copy of the testimony so taken to be forwarded to the District Attorney, the prosecuting officer of the United States for said district, with a recommendation of this House that the same and other testimony which he may deem material he shall cause to be presented to the Grand Jury sitting in and for said district at the next session thereof, that they may take such action in the premises as the law and justice shall appertain.

Mr. POLAND declined to yield to have the substitute offered.

Mr. POLAND then opened the case for the prosecution in a speech reciting the facts justifying the report of the committee. After he had spoken an hour, his time was extended. He ridiculed the report of the Judiciary Committee yesterday that the House could not expel a member for conduct prior to his term.

After showing by the testimony that at the time of the transactions the stock of the Credit Mobilier was worth from 200 to 300 per cent., he asked whether Ames was so utterly insensible to profit which he could have derived from that stock, had he chosen to sell it, that he preferred to let members of Congress have it without any profit to himself? How came his changeable disposition all at once to be so extended in favor of members of Congress? His ostensible business in Washington that winter was his position as a member of the House, but his actual business was peddling ten shares of stock in a place to members of Congress.

Mr. BIGGS interrupted the argument of Mr. Poland, and asked him to state whether or not the evidence showed that these leading members to whom Ames was peddling this stock knew it to be worth from 200 to 300 per cent.

Mr. POLAND suggested to his friend from Delaware that if he would wait, he (Poland) would get along to that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGGS—We will wait patiently.

Mr. POLAND went on with his argument, and said that there was some balancing motive in the mind of Ames which induced him to let certain men have this stock at 100, when he could have got two or three or four times as much for it. Was there any possible doubt about the motive of Ames? He has designed to get this stock into the hands of members not merely to rely on a feeling of gratitude which they might show to him because he had given them something worth two or three or four times as much as they paid for it, but he relied on something stronger than that. Ames had lived long enough in the world to know that a man sometimes forgets kindnesses, that a man's gratitude for a kindly act does not last always. He had read enough Scripture to know that "Where a man's treasure is there will be his heart also!" [Murmurs of applause.] Ames had avowed his whole philosophy on that subject. He had said that the difficulty is that you cannot get a man to give attention to a thing unless he has an interest to do so. He had therefore to contrive some means or other by which he could make an interest with those leading men in Congress identical with his own, so that they should be as watchful in relation to this matter as he himself. Ames knew that himself and his friends had started on a voyage which sooner or later he knew would be exposed. He knew that the nation had been by their performances defrauded of millions, and he understood it would be a good thing when that time came that he should have, if possible, some strong backers, and he had intended by his course of conduct to provide himself with them. He had done so for the very purpose and with intent to influence their action as members of Congress on matters to come before them. That was an act of bribery in Ames, for which he might have been sent to the penitentiary, even although every member had received stock from him in entire innocence. The law didn't require the intent to be known to the persons to whom the present was made. It was an insidious attempt to undertake to find a man over in gratitude that constituted bribery. It would do for Ames to plead ignorance of the law. That plea was not permitted to the most debased and ignorant criminal, and was the House to liberalize that rule of law for the benefit of a millionaire, and of a ten years' member of Congress? Was that man to stand up in such presence, or anybody for him, and say that he didn't know what the law was, and didn't know he was violating it? If a man's moral sense saw no wrong in that which their predecessors had declared a Penitentiary offense, and should forever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, was such a man fit to sit here as one of the law-makers of the nation?

Passing then to the case of James Brooks, Mr. Poland stated the facts in the evidence, which justified the resolution reported for the expulsion of Brooks. He dwelt somewhat on the fact that at the time of Oakes Ames' contract, Brooks was thoroughly familiar with the whole subject, first, as the agent of Durant for placing shares of Credit Mobilier stock among the capitalists of New York, and second, as a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Oakes Ames' contract had beep executed in August, 1867, but it had been found that the trap was not properly set, and under the advice of cunning counsel, new machinery had to be devised in order to run it successfully, so as to cheat the United States Government, to cheat the State of Pennsylvania, and to cheat the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The matter was not completed until about the middle of October, and Brooks had become a director on the 1st of October. There was not the slightest evidence that Brooks ever considered himself as anything but a full-blooded Government director. There was no evidence that he had performed any official act before January, 1868; but it had never been suggested that he had not accepted the office, and that all its duties were incumbent on him.

At the expiration of the hour allowed for each member in debate, Mr. POTTER moved that Mr. Poland's time be extended for half an hour, which was agreed to unanimously, and he proceeded with his argument, analyzing the testimony referring to Brooks and to the relations of his son-in-law, Neilson, with the Credit Mobilier stock as its ostensible owner. He declared that Brooks, knowing the whole fraud, had deliberately put himself in a position to share in the profits. The Committee held that the facts proved abundantly official misconduct on the part of Brooks, and the Committee also held that as a matter of law that was good and sufficent grounds for his expulsion as a member of Congress.

Mr. POLAND then proceeded to discuss the report made by Mr. Butler (Mass.) yesterday, and denied that there was any precedent in parliamentary law for the assumption in that report; on the contrary, with little search, he had been able to make it. Since last evening he had found in English parliamentary history two cases subsequent to that of John Wilkes. One case was that of Ward, charged with forgery, and the other that of Aikens, charged with perjury, who were both expelled from the House of Commons, their offences having been committed before their election. There never had been a question raised in the English Parliament as to its power to expel unworthy members, no matter when their offenses were committed.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts, who is affected by this resolution (Ames), sends to the clerk's desk his remarks, to be read. They will be read by the clerk.

Mr. McPherson, the clerk, then proceeded to read the argument prepared by or for Ames, who occupied one of the front seats, and with his head resting on his hand, watched attentively its effect upon the audience. Some of the close, keen hits in the argument elicited whispered comments of approval, and occasional laughter. It was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The peroration was splendidly read, so that even the sensibilities of Ames himself could not be restrained sufficiently to keep tears from suffusing his eyes, and it was received with half suppressed murmurs of approbation all over the House. The reading closed at half-past two.

Mr. POTTER, reverting to the two precedents cited by Mr. Poland to-day, remarked that though the persons who were referred to were expelled for acts committed before their election, yet they had been indicted for them during the sitting of Parliament.

Mr. FARNSWORTH then rose and proceeded to make an argument in favor of the accused and against the conclusion of the select committee. What he asked was the statements of the committee as against Oakes Ames: First, that he bribed his friends; second, that they did not know that they were bribed; third, that they were not affected by the bribery; and, fourth, that neither Ames nor the persons bribed knew what they were to do or abstain from doing. And yet this committee had concluded its report by charging that Ames was guilty of bribery because he made these sales of stock. He (Farnsworth) could not so understand the laws of bribery. In the first place, one man could not commit bribery any more than one man could commit a conspiracy, or any more than one person could commit matrimony. [Laughter.] It required two parties. Again, there could not be bribery unless the person bribed was to do or abstain from doing something. Besides, a man did not bribe his friends. A man never went to his friend already committed to his side of the case and in favor of his interest to bribe him. Bribes were offered to men to convert them; they were offered to those who were disinclined to prevail upon them to do what the bribe desired them to do.

Passing to the case of Brooks, Mr. FARNSWORTH called attention to the fact that the matter charged against him took place during a time when Brooks was not a member of Congress, and when he was under no greater obligation of duty in regard to the matter than were Durant, Dillon or any of those gentlemen who were engaged in the enterprise.

Debate was continued until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

After re-assembling Messrs. Wakeman, McCrary, Comingo and Hawley made speeches, when the House adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—River 35 feet; falling. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Emperor, Pittsburgh. Departed—Emperor, St. Louis; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Clear; mercury about freezing point.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Marble City and City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Fleming, Hickman; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh. River falling slowly, and the ice is much lighter. There is no material impediment to navigation, which is resumed, and boats are loading rapidly. Weather clear and mild.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—River falling rapidly; 13 feet 6 inches in canal; 11 feet 6 inches in chute. Weather moderated considerably; clear and cool; mercury 41 at 6 P. M. Arrived: Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Fearless and barges, Pittsburgh; Coal Hill and barges, Pomeroy. Departed: Charmer and Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Fearless and Coal Hill, St. Louis; towboat arrived—Jno. Dippold, Frank Wilson No. 2, Diamond, Niagara, Tom Reese, Sam Miller, Jno. Hannah, Jno. Penny and Fearless, Pittsburgh; Grand Lake No. 2, New Orleans. Over a million bushels of coal passed over the falls to-day, destined for southern ports. The remainder here for the South will be taken over to-morrow. All will be sent down on the return of the steamers which went below some three weeks ago. The tug Magnolia, with Gumpert's boat No. 4, partially loaded with coal, was swept over Weitzel's dam to-day, and a coal boat sunk, with the upper end resting on the dam. The coal is being taken out by a barge, and most of it will be saved, but the boat is a total loss. Arrangements are made to start the steamer Bowling Green in the Louisville and Green river trade.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Arrived—Great Republic, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Indiana, Cincinnati; Glencoe, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Cloudy and cool. River rising slowly. Arrived—Emma Elliott and Luke, St. Louis. Departed last night—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Mary Miller, Arkansas river; C. B. Church, Cincinnati; to-day—Mary Houston, Louisville; Fanny Lewis, Ouachita river.

VICKSBURG, February 25.—Down—Continental and Natchez. Up—Jno. A. Wood and Chas. Brown. Clear and cool. River rising.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 25.—Snow last night; clear and pleasant, but cold to-day; mercury 26 to 36. River fallen 1 foot. Up—Rose Hile, Arlington, 8; Lafayette. G. J. D. Parker and Rover No 3. Down—Palestine, 4 A. M; W. Cowan and tow, 2; Mary Ament, 7:30; Tarascon, 9; Florence Lee, 6. Business active.

Death on the Rail.

NORTH EAST, Md., February 25.—Messrs. Hasson, Lynch and John T. Abrams, citizens of Cecil county, were killed by a train from Philadelphia this morning while walking on the track. Two trains were passing in opposite directions. They stepped out of the way of one and in front of the other.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

ANOTHER MISHAP FOR THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Position of the Members from Allegheny County.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 25, 1873.

The Senate and House held an evening session yesterday, which was mainly devoted to the introduction of bills, reports of committees, and the passage of a few private bills by the Senate. In the latter body, a joint resolution, offered by Mr. McClure, instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to support an amendment to the Federal Constitution making the Presidential term six years, that no President shall be eligible to re-election, and that the election of President shall be by direct vote of the people, was discussed and adopted. The first clause of the proposed amendment extending the term to six years and making the President ineligible to re-election was carried by a vote of yeas 20 to nays 6. The second clause, that the election should be by a direct vote of the people was endorsed without a division. Senator M'Clure moved an additional resolution that the Constitution should be so amended as to elect United States Senators by the people. This was discussed at length, but rejected by a vote of yeas 7, nays 18. The resolutions were ordered to a third reading. Senator M'Clure was the only member that advocated the election of United States Senators by the people, while it was opposed by Messrs. Wallace, Strang, and Davis, of Berks.

Another Trial for Local Option.

In the House there was something of a contest over the reference of Senator Graham's supplemental Local Option bill, intended by its friends to take the place of the bill thrown over by the House on Thursday last. This bill provides for an election in Allegheny county on the third Friday of April instead of March, in order that the Sheriff may have ample time to issue the requisite legal notice of an election. The bill came into the House from the Senate, and the Speaker at once referred it to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, a committee generally credited with being opposed to all legislation of the Local Option character. Of course this reference would have settled the fate of the bill, and Mr. Ballantine moved that it go to the Committee on Judiciary (general), undoubtedly favorable to giving the people a chance of voting on the license question. But to carry this motion, although the Judiciary Committee is the proper one to consider the bill, in the face of the autocratic disposition of the measure made by the Speaker, required a two-third vote. This Mr. Ballantine failed to get for his motion, the division showing 39 in favor of sending the bill to the Judiciary and 28 against such reference. The yeas and nays were not called. Mr. Wainwright voted in the negative, and Messrs. Ballantine, Newmyer, Young and Sample in the affirmative. Messrs. Ramsey and McCormick were not in the hall when the vote was taken. The vote showed that while the friends of Local Option have not a two-third vote, they have a reliable working majority as things now stand. What they will have when that two hundred thousand dollars, talked of in Pittsburgh, as under the control of the liquor leagues, arrives on the field of action, it is best not to speculate. It may be stated that the Philadelphia delegation have voted solid with the liquor men, and hence it is tolerably clear that the members liable to be empressed by strong arguments, usually done up in little envelopes, must be sought for outside these truly good men from Philadelphia. They have already taken their position against Local Option, and probably lost their chance for a "spec."

The Allegheny County Delegation.

I am satisfied from conversations with them, that Messrs. Ramsey, Sample and Ballantine will vote with the friends of Local Option on all questions pending or which are likely to come up. They state they are unequivocally in favor of giving the people of Allegheny county the opportunity to vote for or against license. Their accidental absence when the vote was taken the other day they claim, did not in the least operate against any of the bills on the subject now pending, and their votes, if present, would not have given the two-thirds necessary to pass them at that time. This is true, I can state of my own knowledge. The only thing it showed was a lack of interest in the legislation proposed, and it must be remembered that there are hundreds of people who now declare themselves in favor of Local Option, who regard it as a doubtful experiment at the best, and are therefore not particularly enthusiastic in its behalf. They are entirely willing the people should have the privilege of voting on the question, but have not the earnest belief of our temperance friends that a moral millenium will at once result from a decision against granting licenses in Allegheny county. This, I take it, is about the position of our members. They are not fanatical on the temperance question by any means, and probably under strong temptation could be induced to smile over the top of a glass of lager with the complacency of any disciple of Gambrinus. Still they are willing the people shall have the privilege they undoubtedly claim of deciding the question by a popular vote.

Messrs. Young and Newmyer have voted on all measures with the friends of local option, and I do no injustice to Messrs. Walnright and McCormick, of the two city districts, when it is stated they are opposed to any legislation interfering with the present system.

Another Trial To-morrow.

Mr. Mahony, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, states he will endeavor to bring the Supplemental Local Option bill before the House to-morrow, and secure a night session for its special consideration. An amendment will be added legalizing a six or ten days' notice by the Sheriff of the election to be held under its provisions.

Local Option in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of the State, yesterday, at Philadelphia, before a full bench, a case was argued involving the Constitutionality of the Local Option law. The case—or rather the three or four cases involved—comes up on an appeal from one of the Philadelphia courts. The facts are as follows: Last spring a number of hotel keepers of the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, applied to the City Commissioners for a license to sell liquor, according to the provisions of the act of April 20, 1858. The Commissioners declined to issue the license, and in justification of their course set forth the act of May 8, 1871, authorizing the citizens of the Twenty-second ward to decide by popular vote whether licenses should or should not be issued to that ward, and the fact that the majority of the votes at the election held was cast against license. The relators then asserted the unconstitutionality of the act of 1871, and therefore prayed the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to compel the Commissioners to issue the licences, and after a lengthy argument, the court affirmed the constitutionality of the statue and refused the petition. Thereupon these appeals were taken, and the question was brought before the Supreme Court of the State. The argument of the case brought into requisition some of the best legal talent of Philadelphia. It was heard before a full bench, and the people may therefore reasonably look for a decision at an early day, that will put at rest the question of the constitutionality of the Local Option law. The principal point involved is whether the Legislature has the right to delegate its powers as the law-making branch of the Government, to the people. ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 25, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Read.

By Mr. MACLAY: An act supplementary to the Mahoning & Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. PLAYFORD: An act to enable railroad companies better to secure the safety of persons and property, and increase their facilities and capacities.

By Mr. MCCLURE: To vacate portions of Second, Monroe and High streets in Port Perry, Allegheny county.

Bills Passed.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed:

An act incorporating the Monongahela Savings Bank.

A supplement to the act authorizing the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

Continuing the time for the Monongahela Bridge Company to erect a new bridge.

To incorporate the Montrose Bridge Company.

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to open streets, lay down water pipes, legalize appropriations of Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, legalize the election of Street Commissioners on the South Side, and authorize owners of property to determine what kind of pavement is to be used.

Opposition to Chinese Laborers.

Mr. RUTAN presented a petition of 1,300 citizens of Beaver county, asking the Legislature to pass a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to vote for a bill to prevent the further importation of Chinese laborers. Mr. Rutan said their petition was mailed to him on the 3d of February, but was not received until to-day. He presumed the delay was owing to the fact that the person mailing supposed the Senators had the franking privilege, and therefore did not pay the postage. He also presented a joint resolution, in accordance with the request of the petitioners, and moved to proceed to its consideration.

Objection was made, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Cattle Running at Large.

Mr. RUTAN also presented a remonstrance of one hundred and fifty citizens of Hanover township, Beaver county, against the passage of a law preventing cattle from running at large.

Board of Public Charities.

Mr. RUTAN read a bill in place entitled "A supplement to the act creating a Board of Public Charities, authorizing the Governor to remove a commissioner for neglect of duty."

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, and considered the private calendar.

Bills Passed.

The following western bills were passed:

Authorizing the School Directors of the First ward of Allegheny to borrow money.

A supplement to the Nation's Savings Bank of Allegheny.

A supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Incorporating the Hoboken Real Estate Bank; also the Home Real Estate and Savings Bank.

An act incorporating the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company.

A supplement to the Safe Deposit Company of Wheatland.

Incorporating the Union Savings Bank.

A supplement to the Temperanceville Bank.

A supplement to the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company.

Incorporating the Union Bridge Company, with additional incorporators.

The Wylie Avenue Savings Bank was objected off the calendar.

Bills and Petitions.

Mr. ALLISON, of Washington, presented the following bills and petitions:

A further supplement to the act incorporating the House of Refuge, approved April 22d, 1850; to confirm the purchase of certain real estate in Washington county by said House of Refuge, and move the Pennsylvania Reform School, and authorize the board of directors of said Pennsylvania Reform School to execute bonds and mortgages; also an act to change the road laws of West Bethlehem township, Washington county; also a petition for and one against the same; also a petition of farmers, tradesmen and manufacturers, citizens and taxpayers of the county of Washington, praying for an appropriation in aid of the National Centennial Exhibition.

The Fish Bill.

Mr. LATTA called up the fish bill, and had it repealed for Westmoreland. Many people there were put to useless expense to change their mill dams.

Various attempts were made to fix Wednesday to proceed with this calendar, but the local option fight prevents that.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday.

FOREIGN.

Gloomy Prospect in Spain.

A PANIC IN BILBOA.

A New Cabinet Elected.

SPAIN.

A Gloomy Prospect.

PARIS, February 25.—Advices from Spain, received by leading bankers here, represent the prospect as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and principal cities.

A Panic in Bilboa.

A special dispatch to *La Liberte* from St. Jean-deluz, dated to-day, says there is a panic in Bilboa.

Pamplona is daily expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and the troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

The New Cabinet.

MADRID, February 25.—The ministerial crisis terminated by the election to-day of the following Government by the National Assembly: Figuras, President of Council, received 231 votes; Castellar, Minister of State, 237; Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220; P. C. Y. Margall, Minister of Interior, 226; Acasta, Minister of War, 149; Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176; Tetvan, Minister of Finance, 169; Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172; Serrano, Minister of Colonies, 173. After the newly elected Ministers had taken their seats Figuras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme.

The Constitutional Convention.

Resolution Granting Powers to Judges to Investigate Charitable and other Institutions—Suffrage, Election and Representation Discussed—Women Eligible under the School Laws of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1873.

Petitions and Memorials.

A number of petitions and memorials were received, mostly on the liquor question, and were referred to the proper committees.

Leave of Absence Granted.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. MacConnell, Russell, Corson, Davis, Broomall and Boyd.

Granting Certain Powers to Judges.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Bardsley presented the following: To give to the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties of the State the power to enter, or cause to be entered by the proper officers of the courts, any institution of any character whatever, for the purpose of examining the same or any of the inmates thereof.

Suffrage, Election and Representation.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair.

Section 9 was taken up and adopted—that no election or appointments to fill an official vacancy shall extend beyond the unexpired term.

Mr. Lilly moved to insert a section for compulsory voting, to be regulated by the Legislature, which was voted down.

Section 10 was agreed to as reported by the Committee, with the understanding that it would come up again after the report of the Committee on Legislation.

SEC 11, as follows, was taken up and discussed:

Wards of cities or boroughs and townships shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such a manner as the Court of Common Pleas of the city or county in which the same are located, may direct. *Provided*, All districts in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Common Pleas of said cities whenever the preceding election shows the polling of more than two hundred votes, and in other election districts whenever the Court of the proper county shall be satisfied that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

Mr. Hanna moved to amend by striking out all after the word manner in the third line, and add, "as shall be provided by law."

Debate on this amendment was continued at some length, participated in by Messrs. Wetherell, Cochran, Guthrie, Newlin, Temple, Buckalew, Cassiday and Mantor.

The vote was then taken, and the section was adopted as amended.

SECTION 1 of the supplement report was read and adopted, that all elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 2. That women of the age of twenty-one years or upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

Mr. Carter made a few eloquent and earnest remarks in favor of the section, advocating the claims of woman and her efficiency in educating the youth of our own and other countries, as proven by experience.

The section was then adopted by a large majority.

The Committee then rose and the Convention adjourned until Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1873.

Bail Given by Tweed.

Tweed this morning gave bail in the amount of $18,000 on four of the late indictments against him. It is understood that he will be required to give bail on twelve other indictments.

Opposition to the New Charter.

The mass meeting of citizens at Cooper Institute to-night to protest against the passage of the charter for this city, now in the Assembly, was a great success in numbers, enthusiasm and unaminity.

TITUSVILLE.

Senator McClure's Bill Amending the Free Railroad Bill of the State Denounced.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—A large meeting of the citizens was held this evening at the Oil Exchange in this city. A resolution was passed denouncing the McClure bill now before the Senate at Harrisburg amending the free railroad law of this State. A committee consisting of several prominent citizens was appointed to correspond with other parts of the State for the purpose of starting a general movement to procure the passage of a more perfect free railroad law than the present one.

—President Grant pardoned Charles Howard and James Blanks, of Alabam, convicted of Ku-klux outrages and sentenced to imprisonment in the Alabama penitentiary.

THE TOPIC OF THE TIMES.

Immense Mass Meeting in Allegheny—The Local Option Law Discussed—A Fair Fight—The Temperance Men in the Majority, and Carry the Day.

Persuant to a call issued by Mayor Callow, a meeting of citizens of Allegheny was held last night in Excelsior Hall, at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets. The meeting was called for half past seven o'clock, and when that hour arrived the hall was literally packed to its utmost capacity. The seats were all occupied, the aisles crowded, and a great many stood on the stairs and in the passage way, who could not possibly get inside. The meeting throughout was very fairly conducted, and with the exception of the confusion attending a meeting where the enthusiasm is so intense, good order was preserved, and all the speakers were respectfully received. Chief of Police Clark was present, with twenty or thirty men who were very efficient in preserving order.

ORGANIZATION.

At half-past seven o'clock James Parke, Esq., nominated Mr. W. B. Ross as chairman. The question was put and carried with only a few dissenting voices.

The members of Select and Common Councils were elected Vice Presidents, and the reporters were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Ross, on taking the chair thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and hoped he would be supported in keeping order.

A motion was made to limit the speakers to twenty minutes each. Mr. Moore offered an amendment that the speakers be equal on both sides. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was carried.

On motion of Mr. Parke, Mr. Moore was invited to address the meeting.

THE CHAMPION OF LICENSE SPEAKS.

Mr. Moore took the stand, and offered a resolution that the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the judgment of this meeting, would be unconstitutional, impracticable and injurious.

The Chair decided that the call already fixed the subject for discussion—Local Option.

Mr. Moore then asked the Chairman to "time him," and spoke of the unconstitutionality of the Local Option law. In urging the passage of this law we ask the members of the Legislature to vote for something which the Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional. He was certain that if Allegheny county or Allegheny city had an opportunity to vote on this question it would be adopted by a large majority. [Applause.] He was as certain of this as he was that he was alive. [Immense cheering and applause.] You seem to think so too. [Laughter.] Suppose you get this Local Option law passed, what will it accomplish? It will only transfer the liquor traffic to a lower class of persons. He only knew one temperance man in this county who had been successful. That man sits there. [Here the speaker pointed to President Ross, and immense applause and cheering was the result.] The speaker continued that no legislation could affect the appetites of men, and that their appetites will still be gratified. Our people are especially a *hard drinking* people, and in spite of God, in spite of hell, they will be gratified. [Hisses.] No one but a fool will hiss at a historical fact.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a person present, who appealed to the President, and a momentary confusion was occasioned. Quiet was soon restored, and the speaker continued to the extent of his twenty minutes.

When Mr. Moore's time was up, he was notified to that effect, and he stepped from the stage. Cries of "Go on, go on!" were heard, but Mr. Moore said that he would stick to the agreement.

Another scene of confusion ensued, and loud calls were made for several speakers.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon finally addressed the meeting. The speaker would ask Mr. Moore about an expression he had made, which he thought he did not mean, and which was an insult to the audience and a blasphemy to the Great Disposer of events. Mr. Moore's statement was that the lusts of the flesh are so strong that they are beyond the influence of God. He hoped that Mr. Moore would retract. The speaker then said he did not claim to know much about constitutional law, but he thought if nothing more than just that we should have an opportunity to vote on this Local Option question. [Loud applause.] He, for one, was ready to vote for Local Option, even if it closed every saloon in the city,—[renewed applause]—even at the risk of being a highway robber, as the opposition had characterized those who favor this law. [Cheers.] "And," added the speaker, "if I am charged with such a crime, I will fee the speaker to keep me out of the penitentiary." [Immense cheering and applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Witherspoon's remarks loud calls were made for Mr. Moore, accompanied by hisses, and a voice—"kick him out!"

"MOORE" OPPOSITION.

Mr. Moore appeared and remarked that he would consent to speak again if no one else on his side wished to occupy the time. He then retracted from his former assertion by admitting that although legislation cannot effect the appetites of men, they may be subdued by education and Christian influence. Here the speaker grew very personal in his remarks. While proceeding to compare his own character with that of the last speaker, an impatient auditor cried out, "Local Option." The interruption was so bluntly appropriate as to occasion loud laughter. The speaker continued, "Well what will happen if you do pass this law? Will you enforce it? [Cries of yes, yes]. I'll lay a little bet that you don't—and why? [A voice—Because we want our whisky, I guess]. Yes, I guess that's the reason. We have restrictive liquor laws, but are they enforced? There is but one man in Allegheny county who has attempted to enforce them, and that is that man [pointing to Chairman Ross]. [Cheers]. If this law is passed, it cannot be enforced.

A DANIEL TO THE RESCUE.

The Speaker's time was up at this point, and a young gentleman named Frank Blair came to the platform to reply to the arguments of Mr. Moore.

The Speaker held that although the adoption of this law would not discontinue the use of intoxicating liquors entirely, it would remove the temptation from many who would otherwise use them. The Speaker was interrupted at one point, and part of the audience rose, and cries of "kick him out" were heard, and trouble seemed imminent. Mr. Parke here said that the speaker must not abuse those who were following a vacation authorized by law.

Mr. R. C. Totten moved that a committe be appointed on resolutions. The motion was carried.

Here some disturbance occurred in the rear of the Hall, and for some moments trouble seemed probable The Chairman, with Mr. Parke and some others, assisted by the police, soon quieted the crowd who were again seated.

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed: Messrs. R. C. Totton, S. R. Lindsay, J. S. Slagle, J. P. Henderson, Dr. O. R. Miller and William Claney.

A motion to reduce the time of speakers to ten minutes was made and adopted.

A PUDDLER'S OPINION.

Mr. Joseph Chiverton, a puddler in a rolling mill, came forward and said that he had worked since he was nine years old, and he knew what it was to want to drink. [Applause.] He related the feelings and experience of a puddler, and said that it was impossible for a man in his work to do without liquor. He didn't care if fifty Local Option laws were passed, he would have whisky. [Renewed applause.]

Mr Thomas J. Hindman was then introduced and spoke of the Maine law. Certificates from prominent officials and others, to the effect that the passage of the prohibitory law in Maine had greatly decreased intemperance and its accompanying evils, were read by the speaker.

Calls were then made for Mr. Antony Briegel,

A SALOON KEEPER,

Of Allegheny. The Speaker responded, but said that he talked very broken English. His remarks proved the truth of his explanation as it was very difficult to understand him. The earnestness of the speaker however, and his odd style of expression kept the audience in the best of humor and violent outbursts of laughter and applause were almost continuous.

The Committee on Resolutions here appeared, and offered the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Resolutions present the following, with the recommendation that it be adopted and forwarded to Harrisburg:

To the Honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN: We, the citizens of Allegheny, assembled in Excelsior Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1873, at the call of the Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of our city, to consider the present aspect of affairs in connection with the Local Option law, would respectfully lay before your honorable body the following statement of facts:

The Local Option Law, having been adopted by the Legislature, was approved by the Governor, on the 27th day of March, 1872. It, therefore, has been for several months, and now is, the established law of the State; and all discussions as to the expediency, propriety, or efficiency of this enactment, are irrelavent to the issue now before us.

We accept it as the law of the State, and we are willing to abide by the results of its oporation.

But, owing partly to the obscurity in the language of the law itself, with regard to the meaning of which our most eminent jurists have been divided; and partly to the failure of the proper officers, to insure the necessary proclamation, no vote has been had in this county. And we are now informed, on high authority, that no vote can be had for three years to come. And thus the great multitude of sober, honest, law-abiding and loyal citizens of this county, through no fault of their own, are deprived of a right and privilege which the people of other counties are enjoying.

In view of the foregoing, we address ourselves to the members of the Legislature in general, and to the Representatives of Allegheny county in particular; and, while we do it respectfully, we feel that the hour demands the most explicit and decided expression of feeling.

We, therefore, solemnly call upon you to provide us, and that without delay, with such legislation, as will give Allegheny county the opportunity to vote on the license question; and we urge our request by the following considerations:

It is the desire of all people in this county, with the exception of the comparatively few, who are engaged in the liquor traffic. It has been many years since any question has come before us involving the public welfare, in regard to which there has been so much unanimity of sentiment.

We honestly believe that, under this law, we shall be able to secure a very perceptible improvement in the character of our healthful and prosperous city. The removal of temptation to vicious indulgence will greatly reduce the amount of disease and suffering, poverty and wretchedness, vice and crime, which now prevail amongst us.

There is a great principle involved, which must and *shall* be maintained. By several recent votes, you have virtually disfranchised us; and if, in the month of October last, on the eve of the State election, you had made a law excluding us, as citizens of Allegheny county, from the right to vote for Governor, the injustice of your act would not have been more palpable and monstrous.

If you do not grant our request, we have reason to fear that our condition will soon be worse than before. There is ground for grave apprehension that many of those who have been deprived of license elsewhere will come flocking to our city, to establish themselves, if possible, amongst us. There will be a great influx of the indolent, vicious and abandoned, who always seek localities where they can enjoy the most unrestricted freedom in the gratification of their appetites and passions.

Finally, if we are not successful in our appeal to you, we shall turn to the people of this great commonwealth, of whose sympathies we are sure; and we shall invoke their help in a general effort, to purify our Legislative Halls of those elements, by whose presence and influence our dearest rights have been ignored.

The resolutions were listened to without interruption except an occasional outburst of approbation.

ADOPTED.

At the conclusion a motion was made to accept the report, which was carried with but a single negative vote.

An amendment was made that a section be incorporated in the preamble that this report was adopted by a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party on the Local Option law, and after a free discussion of both sides.

The amendment was adopted and the resolutions as amended were put and carried with intense enthusiasm, cheering and applause, and with but three or four negative votes.

Mr F. A. Luty next addressed the meeting, and alluded particularly to the constitutionality of the Local Option law.

Mr. Moore again spoke, urging the impracticability of the law, in arguments similar to those previously made.

Rev. Dr. Howard was next introduced and was received with loud applause and listened to with profound respect.

After the address of Dr. Howard the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Franklin a Growing City—Its Vast Increase in Wealth and Population.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]
FRANKLIN, February 21, 1872.

In the midst of the general depression in business, low price of oil and scarcity of money, our little city is steadily and permanently growing. A large number of the most wealthy and enterprising men in the Oil Regions have come here and intend making this their home. A desirable addition to our community is that of Judge Trunkey and family, formerly of Mercer. Since his election to the President Judgeship of the courts of our District, Judge Trunkey has won golden opinions among all parties, on account of the fairness, honesty and dignity with which he fills his responsible position. He has just completed one of the finest residences in our city with the design of making it a permanent home.

Notwithstanding the large number of buildings erected last season, I am informed by our contractors and builders that the indications are that more will be built the coming season than was last.

Through the enterprise of our Council we have the finest side walks in Western Pennsylvania, laid with the stone taken from inexhaustible quarries on the hillside adjoining our city.

We have fine churches, excellent schools, first class railroad facilities, (some twenty-five passenger trains leaving our depots each day,) a healthy situation, beautiful scenery—indeed everything desirable in a place for a permanent residence. We are in the centre of the oil region, and all points are easily of access from this city.

These facts are being understood and appreciated, and our population is rapidly increasing, so that notwithstanding the great number of new buildings erected last year, there is not to our knowledge a single store room or dwelling unoccupied, nor is it likely there will be.

We have now four banks, all doing a prosperous business, and will have, probably, two more in a short time.

Were it not for the stringency in financial matters generally, we would predict a large increase in business and great prosperity for our city the coming season. OCCASIONAL.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Governor of Arkansas has signed the civil rights bill.

—Governor Farnas, of Nebraska, vetoed a bill providing for a new Constitution in a manner differing from that prescribed in the present Constitution.

—It is understood that Jesse George, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, who was worth nearly four hundred thousand dollars, gave almost all his property to charitable institutions.

—At a meeting of a large number of Cuban refugees in New York, on Monday, resolutions were passed and a lengthy manifesto adopted protesting against allegiance to Spain, and favoring a separate republican government for the island of Cuba.

—Some excitement was caused in Wall street, New York, on Monday, by the announcement that the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and the Indiana Central Railroads had passed into the hands of the Atlantic, Great Western & Erie Railroad people.

A Good Quality at Moderate Rates.

One of the most extensive and best known firms of wholesale liquor dealers of this city is that of Messrs. S. S. Waters & Co., whose store at No. 33 Diamond, is always well filled with the choicest brands of goods in their line. This firm is not only well known to the trade, but the public generally have found, by actual experiment, that when pure liquors of any kind are desired, they can be procured of Messrs. Waters & Co. What ever may be demanded—whether the oldest Foreign Whiskies, or Native Wines—the order will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. These goods are all of the very finest brands and warranted to be pure and free from any adulterations, and are from such account generally recommended by physicians for medical purposes. The firm sell at very reasonable prices, and we commend them to the patronage of our readers as in every way worthy their confidence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INS. CO., No. 167½ WOOD STREET.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the past-paid stock and payable in cash forthwith on the paid up stock.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1873. fe25:117

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1873.

☞ AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the Stock is earnestly requested to be present.
By order of the Board of Directors.
fe7:h26 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First Avenue
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1873.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company to elect a Board of Directors, and for other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d,
AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.
fe17:h75 WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive promptattention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.
1e23

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
fe11:h46 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, 1873.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the National Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, March the 18th, 1873.
By order of the Directors.
fe21:h96 MERCER B. COOPER, Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1873.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith.
fe25:110 J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe5:h24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED — WAGON MAKER TO work on platform wagons. Apply at 113 Sandusky street, Allegheny. fe25:118

WANTED — A DWELLING HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, new or in good order, in Allegheny City, convenient to Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family; no children. Address "M," GAZETTE office, stating rent.

WANTED — 10 PUDDLERS IMMEdiately out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fe6

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH Board, for two single gentlemen. Enquire at 27 Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe25:111

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE CITY BANK building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, one on third floor, 12x14 feet) two on the fourth floor, size 19x31 and 14x18 feet. These rooms are among the finest in the city. Gas and water in all of them. The location of the Bank makes them the most desirable now for rent. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank. fe22:13

TO LET—OFFICE.—INTENDING TO move our office to northeast corner of our building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank; can give any depth required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner of Tenth streets. fe21-h99

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIble business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Enquire of E. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 22 Fifth avenue. fe14 69

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 Forty-fourth street, west side, below Butler; house contains 9 rooms, including bath room; range; hot and cold water; gas throughout; stable, carriage house, wash house, &c.; lot 36 by 127 feet. Also large lots in the borough of Parnassus, A. V. R. R., ranging from 6,000 square feet of surface up to 5 acres. Inquire of the undersigned, 44th street, City, or W. R. LOGAN, Parnassus. J. W. LOGAN.
fe26:118

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRAble property, the residence of the late James McQ Woods, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McCOWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue.
fe21:h96

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weighscales, in front of door.
ja27:g51

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY — A three story brick dwelling, 596 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100 Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja7:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY —Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIdence of two halls and ten rooms; slate roof; good cellar; stable &c. Great variety of fruit, and ten acres of ground, with a large front on the National Turnpike, one and a half miles west of Zanesville, O., will be sold on easy terms, by S. L. CUTHBERT, 203 Liberty street. fe20

FOR SALE.
GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.
my2

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
382 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 83 Ackley street	$ 2,500
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,500
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 207 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,500
Lot 110x99 on Jackson street	10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher street	300
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x126 on Buena Vista street	2 500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE.
BRICK HOUSE
2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,
Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlors; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
F. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
J. H. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, Wm. Haslage & Co., S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe25:16

WANTED.
RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by
ABDIEL M'CLURE,
SUCCESSOR TO
H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,
362 PENN STREET.
We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER IN the city, to which we call the attention of the trade Call and see us.

WANTED TO RENT,
House Containing 5 or 6 Rooms
With 2 or 3 Acres of Land,
On line of Fort Wayne R. R., and not more than 6 or 8 miles from the city. Address
BERRON & BATES,
fe25 Under St. Charles Hotel.

WANTED TO RENT,
HOUSES in ALLEGHENY CITY
AND PITTSBURGH.
Those having Houses to rent will find it to their interest to address
BATES & HERRON,
fe25 Under St. Charles Hotel.

FINE OPPORTUNITY.
Confectionery and Fancy Cake Bakery
FOR SALE.
A first class establishment of the above description of twenty years' standing; also, the lease of the house for a number of years, is offered for sale, under favorable terms. Inquire of
JOSEPH SCHOEB,
fe25:37 No. 181 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Dress Goods,
Opening To-Day at
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Spring Poplins,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Bleached Muslin,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW TABLE LINENS,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Gray and Black Silk Pongees,
Opening To-Day at
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Green and Black Striped Goods,
In Great Variety at
A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,
172 and 174 Federal st., Allegheny.
d&s

FOR SALE,
ROLLING MILL
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Spice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 7¾ perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.
The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAMES WOOD & CO.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL
Insurance Agency.
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]0.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$35,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000.000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	800,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

REMOVAL.
Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are now offering the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE.
TWELVE LOTS,
24x144 feet fronting on Juniata street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
SIX LOTS,
24x160 feet fronting on Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
ONE LOT,
83 front on Juniata street by 144 feet in depth, and 34 in width on Rosedale street; said lot bounded by Ohio avenue and Ohio river on south Side.
ALSO, ONE PIECE OF GROUND,
100 feet fronting on Pennsylvania avenue by 104 feet fronting on Chartiers street, on which is erected two small and one large brick dwelling.
All of the above property will be sold to suit purchasers on good terms.
For particulars enquire at office of
ALEX. PATTERSON,
Corner of Juniata street and Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City. ja 2:11

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.
A FARM CONTAINING
150 ACRES,
About 100 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Improvements are a large
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
Frame Barn, and other outbuildings; nearly one-third underlaid with coal; sufficiently well watered and and plenty of good fruit; is directly on the line of the N. Y. C. & P. Gas Coal Company's Railroad. Said farm is situated in
Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.,
Five miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Northern pike. Apply to
SAMUEL HENNING,
Wilkinsburg, P. O.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

JOSIAH KING..............N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON..............D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1873.

THE adoption by the House of General Butler's bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, will, provided the Senate ratify the action of the House, cut off the insurance companies, and probably save the Government, at least, $5,000,000 of money. We have already stated our faith in the justice of this bill.

JUDGE SHERMAN makes, what on its face seems a very clear and fair explanation of his connection with the repeal of the business tax by Congress, showing that he used no influence either with Senator Sherman or General Garfield, and that he received no fee. If no rebutting testimony is brought forward, his statement will meet every reasonable expectation.

AMONG the curious developments in settling the estate of Mr. Greeley, is the fact that young Vanderbilt owed him $50,000. His father, the Commodore, has bestowed $5,000 each, on Mr. Greeley's daughters, with the promise of more—which means, we judge, that he proposes to deduct the $50,000 from Vanderbilt junior's share in his estate, and pay the debt.

J. P. LESLEY, ESQ., has submitted to Governor Hartranft, in response to inquiries from the latter, estimates for a new geological survey of the State. He gives $47,000 as the cost for the first year, and a few thousand less for subsequent years. He proposes to prosecute the work at the rate of five or ten counties a year, giving the results of each year's survey to the people, as soon as completed.

IT REALLY seems as though Philadelphia need not be nervously anxious over the question of means for the Centennial celebration. Philadelphia has contributed nearly $2,000,000 through her various organizations, and this is certainly enough to start with. The *Press* reported $1,700,000 several days ago, and since reports $100,000 from the horse railroad companies. As the time draws near, popular interest will increase, and with it, subscriptions will be more abundant. It is too early yet for Philadelphia to be nervous.

THE success of the syndicate, in placing our new Government loan, is now reported to be even less than was at first imagined. Two hundred millions was the amount at first reported, but this has shrunk away to one hundred millions, of which one-fourth was taken in this country. The partial failure is now attributed to the hostility of the German bankers, who, not being allowed a place in the syndicate, have opposed the loan, and purpose, it is reported, to invest in six per cent. railroad bonds, in place of Government five per cents. Alto[illegible] financial movement looks a little embarrassing.

THE bill introduced in the State Senate, by Senator Graham, for the appointment of a State Board, to examine and determine on the Text Books in our schools, is a very proper measure, if it can be successfully carried out. The danger is, that efforts will be made to corrupt the board, but if good men can be appointed, this will be of little importance. The advantages are, that it will save the incessant agitation of the subject in our local boards, and provide a uniform series of Text Books for the State. This will be of great value, particularly in such portions of the State as give but little attention to educational matters.

SENATOR GRAHAM has opened the way for Allegheny to get rid of the Penitentiary located in her midst, by presenting a memorial to the Senate for its removal. It will be a wise as well shrewd thing if our friends, interested as we know them to be in the removal of the unsightly Penitentiary, will take measures for meeting any demand that may be made in order to secure this change. It has been suggested that the State give the present institution to the Western University, and it might be inclined to do it were the land for another Penitentiary provided. But unless something of the kind is done, we imagine the Legislature will be proof against all appeals to its generosity.

AFTER all, perseverance hath its reward. Judge Davis was found pliable, and now the exceptions in Stokes' case are to be argued before a full bench, by which means two months, at least, will be added to the term of his life. It is probably true, as a rule, that a person should have the full benefit of every reasonable doubt, but in this case there is no room for any but the most trivial uncertainty. That he killed Fisk, deliberately and purposely, was the belief of the Judge and jury who heard the evidence in his case. If he should suffer the full penalty of crime, law will be more highly respected in New York. We cannot think the argument will change his fate, though it may prolong his existence.

ONE very salutary result of the Credit Mobilier investigation will be to show Congress the utter danger and wrong of subsidizing railroads with land grants. Too much attention has been directed to individuals, in the course of the investigation; but now these and their little peccadilloes are found to be of little consequence in comparison with the great wrongs inflicted on the Government and the public by the swindlers who ran the Credit Mobilier. They really managed to make the Government build the road, while they sold millions of dollars' worth of first mortgage bonds and pocketed the proceeds. One hundred million of dollars are the reported profits of this Credit Mobilier, which simply means that the road cost that much more than it should have done, and that the surplus was divided among Ames and his coadjutors. When the force of this fact is fully felt, there will be less interest about Ames and Brooks, than about the course of the Government toward the Pacific Railroads. That the payment of interest should be stopped, and a direct effort made to secure the road to the control of Government, will be accepted as clear. In the meantime, the revelations made should teach Congress to have nothing more to do with land grant subsidies to railroads.

PRESIDENT GRANT's message to Congress, touching affairs in Utah, will commend itself to the good sense of all. An attempt has been made to prejudice, in advance, this document, the impression being given out that he would seek power to nullify the local territorial government. What he does seek is to have the United States Courts protected in the discharge of their functions. At present, under laws enacted by the territorial legislature, the local courts can issue writs of *habeas corpus*, thus releasing prisoners under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; and this power is freely used as a means of setting the authority of the United States at defiance. The President anticipates trouble, and possibly actual outbreaks in the territory, should Congress adjourn without rectifying this condition of things. The Mormons, in the meantime, choose to regard the new movement as a persecution, and are said to be looking for a new paradise somewhere in Arizona. They will be compelled to be very respectful to the Apaches in that region, or they will find that the tender mercies of the Indians are cruelty, compared with that of the Government. It is really preferable, however, that a people who have made such improvements as are to be found at Salt Lake, should remain and enjoy them, in peaceful subjection to the laws of the country.

IT is worthy of notice that there are several railroad jobs before Congress, which may be very urgently pressed as the session draws near its close. One of these is the Little Cottonwood Railroad Company of Utah, and another is the Kansas and Colorado Railroad Company, which seeks the privileges and franchises given the Union Pacific road by section third of the acts 1864 and 1866. Still another is, "to revive, amend and extend so much of the act of August 11, 1856, as relates to the railroad from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico." There is a very large and valuable land steal in this. The "Great Southern Railroad Company" claims the right of way through Florida for a railroad and telegraph. This is evidently a scheme to get control of the public lands without returning an equivalent. The last in the list is Elyton, Corinth and Tennessee River Railroad. The road is not located definitely, but is to run from the southeast to the northwest one hundred and thirty miles in the State of Alabama. This company asks several privileges, among which is to buy the land for ten miles each side of the road at the price charged when the lands were withdrawn by the Government. This is the snake in the bill, for while the charter may become invalid in five years, if the road is not built, this does not apply to the right of purchase, by the company, of the lands at the old Government price. The danger from these steals will be particularly great in the closing days of the session of Congress.

THE happy manner in which Minister Sickles conveyed to President Figueras the recognition by President Grant of the new Republic is very agreeable, and the reply of the Spaniard was in equally good taste. It is implied in the dispatches received that the new administration will not have a perfectly smooth career, the army being reported favorable to a monarchy. The Cuban question has already loomed up uncomfortably. The effort is being made to mollify the gem of the Antilles by the conferment of deputy privileges, but these will be gathered up, of course, by Spaniards, and not by Cubans. If so, the insurgents will not be mollified, and the war will go on. This cannot fail to be an element of weakness to the new Government. Evidences crop out already, in various parts of Spain, that the Communists from Paris and elsewhere, are at work. The demand for arms, employment, short hours, and high wages, by the workingmen, are all so many indications of Communal activity. This, after all, will prove a severe trial to the new Government. But should the army become mollified, and obedient to the powers that be, these incipient demonstrations will yield to the strong arm of power. It is early to accept the new Republic as an established institution, as its enemies are numerous, even in its own household, and its dangers portentous. Yet we are glad to think that the best that can be done, will be, by the patriots and scholars who are in power. Never was a new government better organized, so far as the material is concerned. So far as the various pretenders to the throne are concerned, their efforts may serve to unite the people in favor of the existing government. If by this means local partizanship can be avoided, the army patriotized, the pretenders driven off, we may see Spain emerge from her present embarrassments, the model republic of Europe.

AS THE plan and purpose of President Grant's southern trip become known, it is seen to be a very important event. It is not meant as a pleasure tour, but is designed to put him in possession of accurate information as to the condition and desires of the South. He will seek interviews with the people in the various cities at which he may stop, and will not be under the control of the politicians. He desires the thorough pacification of the South, and proposes to so adapt his future policy to this end, that there shall be no occasion for ill-feeling between that section and the North. He also desires to ascertain, so far as he can, what is needed for the material development of the South, in order that he may take measures intelligently to aid the several States that may be in need of assistance. In this, and various other ways, the President is evidently preparing to give the country the best administration it has ever enjoyed. The experience and independence gained during the past four years, are to be thoroughly utilized in the future; and those who know the practical sagacity of the President, and his aptitude for learning the wishes and feelings of the people, anticipate very important developments during the next four years. His past administration, rightly viewed, was a wonderful success—but rather in keeping away hindrances and evils, than in any forward movement. The long-standing boundary dispute, the Alabama question, the evils of the old-time Indian policy, and those of political appointment were removed—the whole comprising a very important series of benefits to the country. These obstacles out of his path, and the President evidently purposes to devote his attention to the internal development of the country, thus linking his name with great and beneficent public works of permanent value. As a preliminary to this, he seeks the thorough pacification of the country—the development of an era of good feeling between the people. In place of sitting at Washington, and depending on politicians' representations, he proposes to mingle with the people of the several States, and learn by personal contact and conversation their views and feelings. Already, we have intimations that he will be cordially received, a fact which promises the entire success of the projected visit.

COL. D. L. EATON.

The many friends of Col. D. L. Eaton, in this city, will be pained to know he closed his life at his home in Washington, D. C., Sunday, the 16th inst. A letter from his most estimable lady, received only the day before, informed us that he had been confined to his house since the early part of November, but was then better. But a letter just received from Col. Eaton's intimate friend, General Howard, conveys the painful intelligence that the hope was delusive. Last Summer he spent in Maine, and returned in the early part of Autumn to Washington, improved, as he thought, in health, to enter upon his new duties as Cashier of the First National Bank. He was soon, however, laid aside from labor.

Colonel Eaton was born in Perry, Maine, about 1826. He fitted for College in Yarmouth of that State, and graduated with honor in Bowdoin College. After teaching two years he studied law in Portland, under Judge Shepley, now of the United States Circuit Court. He then came west and soon settled in this city, where he was for some time one of the editors and proprietors of this paper, and subsequently was connected with the *Commercial Journal*.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as paymaster, and continued to serve until its close. At the termination of the war he settled in Washington, and was one of the most efficient officers of the Freedman's Bank. He was justly and highly esteemed in that city, being a Trustee of Howard University, a member of the Council, and a most efficient member of the Congregational Church in that city. Twice he was appointed by the President Councilor. Although in feeble health, he took an active part in the affairs of his adopted city, as his able speech in behalf of generous improvements, and his elaborate report on the importance of and advantages for manufactories there, fully show.

He was a modest, unobtrusive man, making no pretentions to anything he was not. He was honest above suspicion, generous, despising all meanness. He was a warm friend, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a sincere and earnest Christian. He was an excellent scholar, an easy and brilliant writer and speaker. He has left a most estimable wife and a son and daughter.

We cannot do better than to add the closing part of Gen. Howard's letter to a friend in this city:

"It is 25 years since you met him and me at Yarmouth. How noble he was at 19 and 20, as a student—square, honest, frank; able as a speaker, temperate as a leader. His later life had all the virtues of his earlier, with Christian graces superadded. His failing health crippled him, yet he has had a complete life, and is now at home with God. His wife is greatly afflicted, but full of Christian hope; his little ones sob aloud, but they count on seeing him again. Death hath no sting, no real sting, because God giveth the victory through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

THE BEAVER PETITION.

We have received a letter from one of our subscribers at Beaver Falls, intended to set us right relative to the petition sent to Congress against the introduction of Chinese labor in the Beaver cutlery works. To prevent all misapprehensions, we will clearly say, at once, that we strongly sympathize with the mechanics and workingmen of Beaver Falls, and exceedingly regret the introduction of Chinese labor to their disadvantage. Yet the editorial paragraph our correspondent quotes from the GAZETTE is perfectly right in itself. The question involved is a very broad one, and has been frequently discussed in Congress. Senator Wilson (we think) introduced a bill in the Senate, nullifying all labor contracts made in China; and where persons are brought to this country as coolies—that is, bound or apprenticed for a term of years—it is held that, under existing laws, they can be legally released, as this is a species of slavery.

On the other hand, it has been held that under the Constitution, if Chinese choose to come to this country, and when here voluntarily enter into contract to labor at a low remuneration, they have a perfect right to do so. Voluntary immigration is amply protected under our laws, and the right to labor for little or no remuneration is one of the inherent privileges of the people of this country. Now the point for our Beaver Falls friends to determine is, under which class do the Chinese in their midst belong? If they were brought here as coolies, or under labor contracts made in China there are laws already in existence under which those contracts can be annuled. If, on the other hand, they came to this country voluntarily, and entered into their contracts here, there is no existing law that will touch them, nor will Congress be likely to enact one, as the question has been repeatedly discussed, and always with one result—that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, in the premises.

But what can be done, and that very effectually, is to apply to our Legislature for laws that will give the desired relief. For example, companies employing Chinese labor might be specially and heavily taxed; a large tax might be laid on the Chinese themselves, the effect of which would be to lead them to look after sufficient wages to pay them. We merely suggest these points—they may start others that will be found even more practicable. It will be remembered that beyond a few general laws, Congress would do nothing, even for California, loud as was the call made. But the Legislature of that State took hold of the matter, and now there is comparatively little complaint.

The petition of our Beaver friends assumes that the contracts with the workmen employed there were made in China. If so, these men are slaves, and can be set free under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. We doubt, however, the wisdom of asking the repeal of the tariff on such articles as or may be manufactured in the United States, by means of Chinese labor. This would strike vastly more American mechanics and workingmen, than can be done at all by imported labor. The remedy would be worse than the disease. There are comparatively few Chinese skilled laborers in the country, while such a law as is asked for would reduce the wages, or throw out of employment many thousands of American workmen. The contest at Beaver Falls is, as we understand it, purely local. The cutlery company claim, that unless they employ cheap labor, they must close their works, as at the prices paid American workmen they lost money. We do not know as to the correctness of these allegations,—but they are made. If true, the American workmen are just where they would have been anyhow. At all events, our friends have not sought the proper remedy, and so far from our editorial paragraph embodying an error, it was strictly correct. Many thoughtful people think that this Chinese problem will work itself out, if let alone.

THE CONVENTION.

A letter elsewhere published, giving some account of what has been accomplished, the progress now making, and the important questions under discussion by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, will be read with interest. The Convention is making haste slowly, but none the less surely, in meeting the grave questions of administrative and electoral reform that called it into being. So far, most of the work has been done in the committee rooms, and this preliminary labor is not yet concluded, but in a short time reports will be made from nearly all the committees, embodying the amendments to the present Constitution recommended by them, and the whole plan of reform will have gone through its preparatory stages, and will be ready for the final action of the Convention. Out of this mass of material the Convention will frame its work, which, we trust, will be a model fundamental law; one that will not propose changes for the mere sake of change; but, while keeping step with the political progress of the age, will hold fast to things that have been tried and approved. There are certain specific reforms much discussed, so universally demanded by the people, that we have no doubt of their incorporation in the new Constitution. These alone, and we mean only those on which the public mind has settled, as essential to safe and honest government, will be of incalculable advantage to the people individually, and to the State considered as a political unit.

The suffrage question, now under discussion by the Convention, is one of much interest and vital importance. To revive the drooping interest of the best class of our citizens, in political and municipal affairs, there is a necessity for greater safe-guards around the ballot box. No one values a vote, when he fears its voice will be buried under an avalanche of spurious ballots. The great point, therefore, is to make the ballot box sacred from fraud. This will do more to elevate our politics than any other single cause. The Convention, so far as it has progressed on the suffrage article, has shown an appreciation of the evil we speak of, and a practical determination to crush it. It is a good plan to require a month to intervene between naturalization and voting. It puts it out of the power of scoundrels to flood the State with forged naturalization papers, and induce the ignorant or depraved to use them. It will relieve our foreign citizens from a reproach that constantly meets them, but for which they are far less to blame than the native political managers. The section requiring two months' residence in an election district before voting, and the assessment of a State or county tax two months, and its payment one month before voting, will put a stop to the vice of colonizing. It will be an expensive operation to change a doubtful district under this regulation. The propositions requiring the ballot to be numbered and a corresponding number to appear on the poll list, with the voter's name, is a wise precaution against "repeating" and stuffing the ballot boxes, charged against both parties in Philadelphia and in the anthracite coal regions. In regard to requiring the signature of the voter on the ballot, and, if he cannot write, his name written and attested by a resident of the district, it is open to the objection with many that it interferes with the secrecy of the ballot. Not any more than the numbering process, if the election officers are sworn, and the vote is only made public in an election contest. So far as this writing the name on the ballot is calculated to add a feeling of personal responsibility to the voter, for his discharge of the duty, it seems to us a wise and thoughtful policy. It will tend to elevate and make more impressive the elector's duty. This is precisely what is needed most.

Our friends in the country, who know nothing of election frauds, save what they read in the papers, may think all these precautions tedious and unnecessary; but we submit to them that they will be the gainers by these restrictions, as well as the honest people of the great cities. If their ballots are overslaughed by false votes cast in another portion of the State, the elective franchise is a barren privilege to them. It is a question that concerns every citizen of the State, that no illegal vote shall be polled within its bounds, for any officer, high or low, State or Federal. We like the thorough manner in which the Constitutional Convention seems disposed to treat this important question.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

If the newspaper of a hundred years ago approximated any ways near the journal of to-day, in the fullness and minuteness of its news, or in the variety of its advertisements, a single copy would give us a better idea of the way our forefathers managed things politically, socially and commercially, than a score of volumes of dignified history. It would photograph, as it were, the exact condition of the community in which it was printed, just as our papers of to-day, will hold the mirror up to nature to the student of a hundred years hence. This thought occurs to us in looking over a copy of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, of Saturday, January 27, 1798, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman in Harrisburg. The first number of the GAZETTE was issued on the 26th of July, 1786, and the copy before us is No. 595, volume 12. It was "printed by John Scull (its founder) in Front street, next door to the corner of Market street." The sheet is twenty-four by eighteen inches, and the four pages contain each four columns. About one-third of the paper is taken up with advertisements, and it is here we must look for "locals," for not a line of editorial or home news does the paper contain, except the brief announcement that the eastern mail had not arrived when it was put to press. Four of the twelve columns of reading matter are devoted to the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress. Even at that early day there appears to have been some contest over the State Treasurership, but hardly because of the resulting advantages of an "unexpended balance." We read in the proceedings of the House on the 8th of January, that

"A letter from Peter Boynton, Treasurer of the State, giving a statement of his accounts and praying he may be re-elected to office, was read."

The next day Mr. Boynton was elected by the two houses in joint convention, his competitor being Frederick A. Muhlenburg. The Legislature then, as now, was occupied a great deal with Philadelphia matters. We read of a bill presented and referred for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and another ratifying amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Congressional proceedings are brought down to within seventeen days of the publication. They embrace a message from the President (John Adams) complaining that five clerks, at salaries varying from $700 to $1,200 per annum, were insufficient to do the business of the War Office. There is a record also of appropriations of money to General Kosciusko and the daughters of the French Admiral, Count de Grasse. The GAZETTE of that day was a warm supporter of the administration in its controversy with the French Directory, which culminated in brief hostilities, in which our sailors gained their earliest laurels. It prints appeals for union and harmony to resist the lawless depredations of France on our commerce. Paris news is published of November 4, received by an arrival at Salem, Massachusetts. This was just eighty-four days from the French capital to the head of the Ohio, and it was good time for the year of grace '98. On an emergency, we can now communicate with Paris in as many minutes. The latest Philadelphia advices are nineteen days prior to the date of publication, but much better speed was made than that on great occasions. An "extraordinary instance of longevity," is recorded, well worth reprinting. It is as follows:

"A letter from Bergen, in Norway, dated the 15th of October, states that some days previous a man named Joseph Lorington, died in a small village between Eyde and that town, in the *one hundred and sixtieth* year of his age. He retained his senses entire until the hour of his death; the day previous to which he assembled his friends and announced to them the disposition he had made of his property in their favor. He has left a young widow and several children. He has been married seven times. The eldest of his surviving sons is *one hundred and three years old;* his youngest is only *nine.*"

A lively and interesting pair of brothers, truly, with nearly a hundred years between their birth days. Turning to the advertising columns of the GAZETTE, for home matters, we find the inevitable Sheriff's sale notice, signed by James Sample, Sheriff of the county, whose grandson, H. K. Sample, is now a representative in the State Legislature at Harrisburg. Adam Funk, undoubtedly one of the earliest operators in petroleum, advertises a "quantity of best Seneca oil." The "Indian Queen Inn," kept by Thomas Gregg, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and the "General Washington Inn," on Second street, seem to have been the popular taverns. John M'Masters advertises "four lots on Liberty and Seventh streets, well enclosed with a pailing fence and in clover and blue grass." There are other real estate advertisements, and among them Francis Wilson advertises "a small tract of land on Grant's hill, on which there is an excellent coal pit, lately opened, which produces good coal." George McGunnegle has for sale a two story brick house "together with a share in a well, and lot of ground, fronting on the public square in the borough of Pittsburgh." Wm. Eichbaum advertises for wood ashes and potash, "for which a liberal price will be given at the glass house opposite Pittsburgh," also "for all kinds of broken glass." Of date of December 30, 1797, the readers are informed that

"The sloop Russel, now in the harbor of Presqu'ile, will sail on the first of April next for Detroit. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to Mr. William Beard in the town of Erie."

A trip to the north-west was so serious a matter in 1798 that three months' notice is given of the sailing of a vessel from a lake port. A notable advertisement is the prospectus of John Israel, in the publication of a newspaper to be called "*The Herald of Liberty,*" in the town of Washington, on the second of February, ensuing, "provided there are a sufficient number of subscribers," from whom, it is stated, "no money will be required until the end of the first six months." Mr. Israel promises for his enterprise "unremitted industry and a strict adherence to truth."

The summary we have given pretty nearly exhausts the number of the GAZETTE before us. There are the usual dissolution notices, the list of uncalled for letters in Pittsburgh and Greensburg, and—a runaway wife, whose husband objects to being saddled with her debts. This old paper is a very slim affair compared with the modern journal, printed and circulated by steam and supplied with news by electrical currents that circle the globe; yet in its day it was a welcome visitor to the frontiersman, and was appreciated with a keener relish, we suspect, than the more ambitious newspaper of to-day is by the larger class who snatch a hasty glance at markets and telegrams—the last murder or yesterday's fire—and then throw it to one side. An equal and proportionate degree of progress in journalism in the next seventy-five years is hardly within the power of the imagination to realize, yet it is pretty sure to come, in tri-daily papers, circulated with the rapidity of lightning to remote points, and in whose columns all the business concerns of communities will be conducted by a judicious system of advertising, invented and patented by the latest Franklin. This is the material aspect; the moral and intellectual one no mind can grasp or guess at. And with the Credit Mobilier staring one in the face, it is hard to say whether the grade will be up hill or down.

THE USURY QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A friend dropped in a few days ago, and laid before me, on my library table, a manuscript discussing broadly the whole financial situation, including the rate of interest on debts or loans. He wanted to compare views with me, before sending the writing to the printer. I carefully read the manuscript through, as I am very much at leisure. I found much complaint of high rates for money, and bitter denunciation. When I had finished reading, I looked into his face, and asked:

"What rate of profit do you realize on the wares you make and sell?" He responded promptly: "One hundred per cent." I continued: "How many times a year do you turn your capital?" Said he: "About four." I exclaimed: "You make a clear profit of four hundred per cent. a year, and yet object to paying capitalists ten per cent. a year!" "Ah!" he answered, "I operate under a patent." I could but add: "You like a law giving you an absolute monopoly, and almost limitless profits, and at the same time you want to bind the capitalist, by law, to the lowest possible rates at which you can extort loans from him. Which is the Shylock, you or he?"

True, this is an extreme case. But the principle here involved, as often happens elsewhere, is best exhibited in the light of an extreme comparison.

As classes, manufacturers and middlemen are accumulating fortunes more certainly and rapidly than money lenders. They average from ten to thirty per cent. profit on sales, and turn active capital from four to twelve times a year. Large sections of manufacturers, as well as their workmen, combine to force prices up beyond the natural requirements of the markets, at the same time howling dismally at the grasping and insatiable appetite of men or institutions that loan money. A large majority of the people have little patience with this state of facts.

P.

FAYETTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Address by Hon. John Gilfillan on "The Coming Boy"—How to Keep Farmers' Boys at Home—"Give the Boys a Chance."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OAKDALE, February 11th, 1873.

The Fayette Farmers' Club is "still afloat," and characterized by that thoroughly live condition which has thus far marked its career. The exhibition of farm implements and produce, which it gave last Spring, was an achievement of much merit. This coming Spring the club anticipates having a plowing match, for which we bespeak the patronage of all, *county politicians included*, as usual. On different occasions the club has availed itself of the eloquence of outsiders, and on Monday evening, February 10th, we listened to an able address delivered before it by Hon. John Gilfillan. His subject was not "The Coming Woman," but "The Coming Boy." It was both appropriate and good, and was ably handled. We know of many boys who would willingly have labored hard and long to have brought their parents within hearing of the speaker, if there were hopes of their being impressed with the solid truths that were poured forth. He first spoke of the necessity of "our boys" having a good education, and claimed they *ought* to have it, *must* have it, and those who are, in the future, to fill important positions on the arena of usefulness, *will* have it. After having spoken at some length on this he glanced over the defects of our common schools, and then spoke of the necessity of encouraging the boys, all or them, to remain at home. The oldest boy, he said, if shrewd, and if he manifested an aptitude to appropriate the property of others to his own use, should not on this account, be encouraged to study law. The second, because he seems to have but little conscience and exhibits a desire to "cut and slash" at everything with which he comes in contact, should not for this reason be molded into a doctor, by from ten to eighteen months' training. And the third, he should not be fashioned into a preacher without regard to whether he is sufficiently talented to make a good one. In families where such is the case, and the parents are fortunate enough to have another boy, he is too apt to be kept at home, to do heavy drudgery in order to save the expense of employing aid, taught to envy his brothers of their pleasure, and good clothes, and thus disgusted with farming before he reaches the years of manhood.

Farmers should strive to have all their boys remain at home; they should encourage them, giving them an interest in the products of the farm, allowing them a share in the stock, etc.; should permit them to know how all the business of the farm is transacted, and to do a portion of it. Home should be made attractive by furnishing the house and ornamenting the surroundings. Make it a place of pleasure and enjoyment, abandon the old custom of living in the kitchen, even in muddy weather; move into the parlor and live there the entire year. Have company at your house, teach the boys to go into society and not to avoid a social dance, or an innocent game. The old constitution under which farmers raised grain, cattle and fancy sheep must be abolished and a new one adopted under which more vegetables shall be raised and farming made more remunerative. After touching on the importance of keeping our Continent the American Continent as long as possible, and of the prevention of our being eradicated by foreigners, he cautioned the farmers to "give the boys a chance" and to make them feel that "there is no place like home," and brought his remarks to a close.

His discourse was much appreciated by all present, as was evinced by a hearty vote of thanks.

The club has reason to feel flattered with the success that has crowned all its undertakings. For it we bespeak a prosperous future.

K.

MODOC INDIANS.

An Interesting Review of Their Depredations

The recent exploits of the Modoc Indians against the forces sent to battle with them sufficiently prove that they are "a warlike race," but as considerable has been said about their peaceful disposition, a few facts from their record may prove interesting to our readers.

The history of their depredations and massacres begins with the year 1846, when warriors of the tribe killed one white man at a place in their country now known as "Bloody Point." In the summer of 1847 they murdered a man named Garrison, forty miles east of Goose Lake, and soon afterward cut off and massacred a party of twenty-eight persons at Bloody Point. In 1849 they cut off and murdered a party of eighteen persons near Wright's, or Tule Lake. In 1851, near Lost river, murdered F. Tewillegar, Chas. Smith and Reason Haines. In August, 1852, at and near Bloody Point, they killed Mr. Coats, John Ormsby, James Long, Felix Mortin, Mr. Wood and 34 other persons, names unknown. In January, 1854, the same tribe massacred Hiram Halin and Westley Mayden near Lost river. June 15th, same year, they killed Daniel Gage on Siskiyou Mountain and captured a train with goods. August 19, 1854, at Gravelly Ford, they murdered W. A. Perry, Geo. Lake, E. B. Cantrell, Jno. Crittenden, John Badger, Alex. Sawyer, and a Mr. Woods. In September, in Rough River Valley, they kill Manville M. Keene and Mr. Stewart, and Calvin M. Field, Samuel M. Warner and John Cunningham on Siskiyou Mountain. In 1858, Felix Scott and seven others were murdered by them at Goose Lake, and Coloin's party for Salt Lake was forced to turn back. In 1860, they murdered Eli Deedford, Samuel Probist, James Crow, S. F. Conger and J. Brown, near the Klamate lakes; and in July, 1861, killed Joseph Bailey, Samuel Evans and Edward Simms, and badly wounded John Sheppard.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

ELK county has voted against the local option law.

THE County Treasurer of Venango county realized about $2,500 from that office this year.

GREENE COUNTY has a population, according to the last census, of 25,887; whites, 25,374; colored, 513.

PINEGROVE township, Venango county, has voted on the local option question, and decided against it by a vote of 55 to 40.

ON the 10th instant, Alexander Brittain, of Shippinsport, Beaver county, had both of his arms broken at a planing mill at Beaver Falls.

A FEW DAYS since, a little child of Enoch Engle, of Industry township, Beaver county, fell into a spring near the house, and was drowned.

MR. ELISHU EVANS, of New Brighton, was killed on the Railroad near that place on Wednesday last. He was upwards of eighty years of age.

ON last Saturday morning, James Wilson, a man of some sixty years of age, employed at Macready's paper mill, over in Lambertville, Bucks county, hung himself therein.

AN INSANE MAN named Dougherty, who was on a passenger train going to Towanda, in charge of some friends, escaped from them and jumped from the rear end of one of the coaches, and was instantly killed.

AT a communion held in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the 16th inst., forty-five persons were added to the church, forty on examination, and three on certificates from other churches. These, with five added at the communion in January, made fifty additions to the roll in 1873.

THE valuation of personal property in Clarion county subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar is $500,000. Property subject to a tax of one per cent. on the dollar, $15,000. Amount of tax on watches $100. Assessment of tax, 1,750. Population at last census, 26,960. Number of taxables, 5,714.

ON the 9th of Fedruary, Mrs. Davidson, a resident of Hulmeville, Bucks county, while out of her mind, hung herself in an outshed attached to her home. Her husband, on his return from church, discovered she was missing—and upon making search, found her suspended from one of the rafters, and life departed, although the body was still warm when taken down.

A CRIMINAL SUIT was instituted against the Board of Managers of the Washington County Agricultural Society, last week, by Dr. LeMoyne, for a violation of the law, last fall, in permitting horse-racing at their exhibition. The Doctor notified the Society of his intentions previous to their exhibition, and no attention was paid to it by the Association.

THE Chester county *Republican* says: "A letter was received by Mrs. Sarah Allcutt, at Linwood Station, Delaware county, on the 5th inst., that had been written on the 5th of February, 1859, and posted four days later, at Elkdale, Chester county. It enclosed a two dollar note on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank. Its whereabouts during the interval of thirteen years is entirely unaccounted for. The distance between the two offices is about twenty-two miles."

ON Saturday morning last Mr. Philip Antis met with probably a fatal accident in Clearfield. He was attacked with apoplexy at the head of the stairs of his son-in-law's house, and fell headlong down the stairway, striking on the steps with such force as to break a number of his upper ribs near where they unite with the breast bone, besides sustaining other severe bruises on the head and body. Upon examination it was ascertained that one of the broken ribs had penetrated his lungs. The physicians in attendance entertain no hopes of his recovery.

MR. SAMUEL SHELLITO, the oldest man in Crawford county, and perhaps in this portion of the State, died in North Shenango township, on the 4th inst., at the advanced age of *one hundred and two years*. Mr. Shellito was born in Ireland and entered the British army when twenty-two years of age, serving twelve years, and participating in numerous engagements to put down insurrections, but was never during the time off the Island. He emigrated to America in 1811, and four years after settled in the township in which he died. He was married at the age of forty, and leaves behind him descendants to the third or fourth generation.

AN unprecedent mortality is prevailing in Maunch Chunk from various diseases, probably attributable to the character of the winds producing among the mountains an oppressive dampness, which has continued for months. Six funerals were held on Friday, and on Saturday five adult persons and two children died. On the main street, in a circuit of 100 feet, four houses are draped in mourning. Some of the oldest citizens of Maunch Chunk, whose residence there date back fifty years, have fallen. The diseases most prevalent are fevers, and a malady much like the epizootic exists and is spreading. There are over 100 cases of the latter, many of them complicated with other ailments and likely to result fatally.

ON Tuesday the conductor of a freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, while coupling cars in Erie, got the heel of one of his boots caught between a tie and the rail, and was unable to extricate it. The car was moving slowly and bore him down, crushing his left leg near the thigh, and his left left arm near the shoulder. It is a wonder that neither was severed, as the wheels passed over them. The wounds bled but very little, but it was evident that they were of a mortal character. He was removed to his home, and although surgical aid was immediately summoned, he died during the day. He was rational to within half an hour of the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest of which is but two weeks old.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Dividing the Provincial Governorships.

MADRID, February 20.—The Governorship of forty-eight Provinces in Spain will be divided equally among the Radicals and Republicans. The Secretaries of the Radical Governors are to be Republicans; those of the Republican, Radicals. Elol retains the Governorship of Madrid for the present.

The Cuban Question.

MADRID, February 20.—Minister Sickles intimated to the Spanish Government that the United States were not disposed to press the embarrassing question relative to Cuba, desiring to place no obstacles in the way of the Republic.

Uncle Sam's Conduct Explained.

MADRID, February 20.—In the Assembly this afternoon Senor Castelar explained the apparent refusal of the United States Congress to vote congratulations to the Spanish Republic, by showing that the parliamentary rules prevented the consideration of resolutions when they were first proposed, and read a dispatch from Secretary Fish, declaring that the American people welcome the Republic.

FRANCE.

Republican Celebration at Saragossa.

PARIS, February, 20.—The Republicans had a grand celebration at Saragossa on the 15th instant, the city having been practically delivered into the hands of the people. The Monarchical members of the city government resigned, and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All political prisoners were released, and the officers of the artillery resigned and surrendered their batteries to the Sergeants. A red flag was displayed from the Governor's residence and other places. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated.

ASIA.

Two Hundred Persons Drowned.

LONDON, February 20.—A report has just been received here that a cafe in Smyrna, situated on the shore of the gulf, having been undermined by the tides, was suddenly swallowed up in the waves, and that between one hundred and two hundred persons, mostly Greeks, were drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Talk-o'-the-Hill Explosion.

LONDON, February 20.—The explosion in a coal mine at Talk-o'-the-Hill, Staffordshire, on Tuesday, caused the death of twenty miners—not forty. The bodies have been recovered.

RUSSIA.

The Expeditionary Force to Khiva.

BERLIN, February 18.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says that the expeditionary force to Khiva will not exceed 7,000 men.

ARKANSAS.

Another Fearful Railway Accident—A Car Turned Over an Embankment—Twenty Four Persons Injured.

LITTLE ROCK, February 19.—An accident occurred on the Ft. Smith Railroad at 5.30 o'clock A. M. As the eastern bound mail train due in this city at 7:05 was rounding a curve two miles east of Plumer's Station, forty miles from this city, the rear car, in which were thirty-two passengers, ran off the track, and turned over down an embankment. It was a box car, which was closed on both sides, leaving no chance for the passengers to escape. No bell rope led from the car to the engine, and consequently no alarm could be given. Before being turned over the car was dragged nine hundred yards before the train was stopped. Twenty-four out of thirty-two passengers were injured, and one reported killed.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill Recalled and Amended.

The Local Option Bill Again Postponed by the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1873.

Governor Hartranft and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Quite a buzz of excitement was created about the Capital last night by a report that Governor Hartranft had indicated a determination to veto the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, permitting that corporation to increase its capital stock indefinitely and issue mortgage bonds in the same unlimited way, unless the bill was amended so as to place some limitation on the power granted the company. This was confirmed by the fact that as soon as the Senate was called to order, at its evening session, a resolution was passed requesting the Governor to return the Railroad bill for amendment. This morning the House passed the same resolution, and in a few minutes the Governor had returned the bill to the Senate. Senator McClure immediately moved to take it up, and reconsider the vote by which it passed. This was carried, and he then moved an amendment restricting the increase of capital stock of the company to an amount not exceeding that now allowed by law.

General White asked what amount of capital stock was now authorized to be issued by the Railroad Company.

Colonel McClure (after a word of consultation with Mr. Moon), said seventy-five millions of dollars.

The amendment was then adopted, the bill sent to the House and the amendment concurred in as soon as read in that body, and without a word of discussion.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1873.

Local Option and its Prospects.

The House to-day resolved to adjourn from to-morrow afternoon until Monday evening, in order to give the committees on the contested seats from Luzerne county, an opportunity to visit Wilkesbarre, and take certain testimony necessary to their investigation. As these committees include about thirty members of the House, the propriety of an adjournment is apparent. They will have a good time up in the anthracite region, and all sorts of hospitalities have been tendered for their Saturday and Sunday enjoyment. Pending the discussion on the adjournment over until Monday, Mr. Mahon endeavored to get the House to face the music on the supplemental Local Option law, but it was of no avail. On a yea and nay vote there will be an undoubted majority for that bill, but many members who will vote for it, when the record will stare them in the face, are yet anxious for its defeat, if this can be done by indirect means. They have two classes of constituents to satisfy: the temperance interest and the rum interest, and if they can go through the session with whisky on one shoulder and cold water on the other, without endangering their popularity at home, they will be perfectly happy. A straight-out advocacy of the local option bill will insure them the cold shoulder of the all-powerful beer and whisky influence at the primaries. Opposition from it may give them trouble from the temperance people at the polls. They are in a very awkward sort of a split stick. Of course this don't apply to our Allegheny county representatives; those bold, brave men are not to be deterred in their duty by any such considerations; they are decidedly, manfully, and unequivocally determined in their determination to permit future circumstances to determine their course. No humbug there. It is gratifying in these degenerate days to know that our representatives, no matter what may be the crooked ways of others, are alive to the responsibilities of the hour. Brave boys!

The Coal Measurement Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Newmyer, and reported on favorably by the Committee on Mines and Mining, "to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth," brought down to the State capital this morning a strong delegation from Pittsburgh, in opposition, which included such heavy coal operators as J. C. and T. C. Dickson, D. Reestinger, F. C. Negley, Charles H. Armstrong and others. This afternoon these gentlemen met the Allegheny county members, and submitted their objections to the proposed measure.

The first section of Mr. Newmyer's bill provides that within three months from the passage of the bill any miner employed by an individual or corporation in the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington shall be entitled to receive or collect wages for mining all sizes of merchantable coal, either nut or lump, at the rate of seventy-six pounds to a bushel, and two thousand pounds to a ton.

The second section requires in the counties aforesaid, where coal is mined by measurement, cars of each mine of uniform capacity.

The third section gives the miners the right in all mines to employ a check weighman, to be present at the weighing of coal, with power to test the scales and measures. Should differences arise between the owner and the check weighman, the same shall be determined by arbitrators. It is also made the duty of the check weighman to see that the miner is correctly credited with the merchantable coal mined by him, and differences in regard to the same shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the county in which the mines are located.

The fourth section subjects any owner or agent fraudulently evading the law to a fine of not less than $100, or imprisonment for not less than forty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1873.

A Square Vote on Taking up the Local Option Bill.

One or two other bills of no importance were considered, and the time was drawing near for adjournment, when Mr. Mahon, in charge of the Local Option bill, made a motion to suspend the rules and proceed to its consideration. Mr. Josephs immediately made a motion to adjourn. This would throw the next session over until Monday evening. Mr. Mahon got leave to explain, and in a few words showed the vote on the motion to adjourn would be decisive of the supplemental local option bill. The people were looking to the Legislature to pass it, and believed in acquiescing in their will. All he asked was a fair and square vote, but members must recollect, he said, if the motion to adjourn prevails, the bill would fall from want of time.

The House voted on Mr. Sam Josephs' motion to adjourn, and it was carried by—yeas 45, nays 43—absent or not voting 12. Of the Allegheny county delegation Messrs. Newmyer and Young voted *against* adjournment, Messrs. M'Cormick and Wainright voted to adjourn, and Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample did not vote. This is the way the vote appears on the official list, but Mr. Sample states he voted against adjournment, and immediately left the hall. Other gentlemen confirm this statement. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Amerman, Ash, Bates (Crawford), Bates (Mifflin), Beach, Brockway, Burns, Conrad, Daily, Daniels, Darrah, De Lacy, De Witt, Dry, Eagan, Hegeman, Helges, Henry, Hildebrand, Houseman, Josephs, Kaufman, Koons, Lamon, Loucks, McCullough (Philadelphia), Morris, Newell, Petrikin, Porter, Pyle, Singley, Smith (Fayette), Smith (Philadelphia), Staples, Stier, Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Wainwright, Welsh, Williams, Elliott.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baily, Baird, Black, Bowman, Brunges, Bullard, Burkholder, Cross, Dartt, Greenawalt, Hancock, Jones (Potter), Kisner, Laidley, Lane, Lawshe, Lawson, Levering, McCracken, McCreary, McCullough (Berks), McKee, McMillen, McMahon, Myer, Mitchell, Morford, Mylin, Newmyer, Noyes, Nyce, Oliver, Orvis, Prizer, Reynolds, Schminkey, Shuler, Waldron, Wilcox, Wolfe, Young.

It will be seen that if the three Allegheny county members not recorded as voting had voted negatively, the adjournment would have been defeated, and the bill would have come up for final action. Neither Messrs. Ballantine or Ramsey were in the hall when the vote was taken. Mr. Sample states he was present and voted, but the clerk failed to receive his vote.

"Look to the Senate"

While the House was engaged in trifling over the supplemental local option bill, and endeavoring to prevent a vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the third Friday of March, on the license question, the Senate passed another bill on the subject, which will take the place of the one unacted on in the House, and which cannot now be reached in time for the Sheriff to give the necessary three weeks' legal notice of an election. The new bill was sent to Senator Graham some weeks since, but was mislaid, and only discovered this morning, when it was passed by the Senate without a negative vote. Senator Graham changed the date for the election to the third Friday of April, so as to give ample time to get the bill through the House, and permit the sheriff to give the requisite legal notice of an election. The bulk of the licenses in the county expire on the first of May, and the License Board, under this election, will receive fresh instructions from the people. The bill as it passed the Senate to-day is as follows:

A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licences to sell intoxicating liquors, appoved March 29, 1872, so far as it applies to Allegheny county.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny, by the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that the said last mentioned act, was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in as full force and effect as if the act approved April 3, 1872, had never been passed, and that the election for provided to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of April Anno Domini 1873, and every third year hereafter in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county not excepted in said act.

The absentees in the House to-day, when the test vote was had, will be glad of the opportunity this bill affords, to put themselves "right on the record." They will have to look sharp, however, or it may slip through in their absence.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Report on the Louisiana Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1873.

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The report of Poland's Committee is very voluminous. The committee, after stating their views on the question of the jurisdiction of the House in the premises, say they are of the opinion that an act of members not in the present House should be treated as worthless, coming within the jurisdiction of the present House. In relation to Ames, he sold members Credit Mobilier stock at par when it was worth double that amount, with a corrupt purpose. The facts as to Brooks show that he used his influence as a Congressman and Government director of the Union Pacific to get possession of stock. The statute applicable in cases of bribery of this kind is then cited, and the committee proceed to say that in their judgment the facts reported in regard to Ames and Brooks would have justified their conviction thereunder. The committee accordingly report resolutions expelling Ames and Brooks.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

Hon. Josiah M. Wilson this morning made a report in part relative to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier, and other matters specified in the resolutions of the House. The report enters elaborately into the history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and shows that the act incorporating it was not passed to further the personal interests of the corporators, nor for the convenience of the great public alone, but in addition to these, the interest, present and future, of the Government, and such as were to be subserved. The committee also give a history of the Credit Mobilier in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, based on the testimony already made public.

In speaking of the Hoxie act, the committee say the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad were utterly disregarded.

The committee show the different amounts received by various parties, and say: "If it was impossible to build the road according to the act of Congress, they had no right to build it. They could easily have represented their difficulty to Congress, which has dealt generously with them from the beginning."

The committee think the facts shown would furnish ground for a judgment of forfeiture of all the franchises of the corporation, but it would be harsh and unjust to forfeit the right of the present stockholders, a large majority of whom have bought this stock in good faith in the market, for the wrong-doing of their predecessors.

The committee submit the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage. The report is signed by J. M. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, George F. Hoar and H. W. Slocum.

Thomas Swann submitted the minority report.

The following bill is reported by the committee:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, and to secure the interests of the United States and of the people in the Union Pacific Railroad."

SECTION 1. The Attorney General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and against all persons who may in their own names, or through any agents, have subscribed or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received as dividends or otherwise portions of capital stock of said road or proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds contracts for the construction or equipment of said road, or other contracts therewith, money or other property which ought in equity to belong to such railroad corporation, or who may, under pretense of having complied with the acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States moneys, bonds or lands which ought in equity be accounted for and paid to said railroad company or to the United States, and to compel payment for said stock and the collection and payment of such moneys and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. Said suit may be brought in the Circuit Court in any circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit, and decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more of the parties as defendant, without waiting the final determination of the case against other parties. The court, when said case is pending, may make such order and decrees and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purpose of this act. On filing a bill, writs of capias and attachment may be issued by said court against any parties defendants, which writs shall run into any district, and shall be served as other like process, by the marshal of such district, on which property, real or personal, may be attached, to abide the event of the suit, as like property may be attached on a writ issuing from the Circuit Court in such district.

SEC. 3. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall at all times be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such persons as he may delegate for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation.

SEC. 5. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the actual net earnings thereof, and no new stock shall be issued or mortgages or pledge made on the property on future earnings of the company without the leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing the debt now existing, or renewals thereof.

SEC. 6. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as said officer.

SEC. 7. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying, any dividend, or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

Reports on the Louisiana Trouble.

The majority report contends that the validity of the Kellogg Government was not established by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The only question settled was whether Morgan or Kennard was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Howe, resigned. Neither Warmoth nor Pinchback was a party to the cause, nor was any member of either Legislature, and the claim that either question was settled by the decision is too preposterous for serious refutation.

Mr. Trumbull's report says that but for unwarranted and illegal interference, the McEnery Government and Legislature would have been peacefully inaugurated, and that there has been no decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Kellogg State Government and Legislature legal in any case over which said court had jurisdiction to make such decision.

Mr. Trumbull argues that McMullan is legally chosen United States Senator, and that by his admission to a seat, and the recognition of the McEnery Legislature as the legitimate Legislature of the State, the peace of Louisiana will be speedily restored, and effect given to the fairly expressed will of her people.

Senator Morton's minority report on Louisiana affairs condemns Judge Durrell's order as usurpation of authority, but regards the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana affirming the legality of the Lynch Board and recognizing the Kellogg Legislature as an authoritative settlement of the dispute. He regards the attempted organization of a new Legislature irregular and without semblance of authority, and says the Government of the United States cannot go behind the action of the Legislature as to the election and qualification of its members, or behind the decision of the Returning Board, constitutionally created by a State law, as to who were elected State officers and members of the Legislature.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

A Man Drawn Feet Foremost Between Iron Rollers.

The New York *World* says it is scarcely ever within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which happened to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and a half inches apart and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson at Newberg, N. Y. On Monday he was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the steep side in front of the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of "Oh!" while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches. Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones and clothes, presenting as it did, the most horrible and sickening sight that eyes could look upon. It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body, and many bones were protruding through the flesh and clothing at different places. The head was a fearful sight to look upon. It had gone through the rollers face upwards, and it came out completely flattened and partially turned. Flowing from the smashed skull were the brains and blood in a stream sickening to behold. Strong-minded, able-bodied men were horrified and hardly able to stand and look at the scene, which really beggars description. His comrades who witnessed the terrible affair were struck dumb with awe, and rendered almost motionless and as silent as the corpse before them, except when questioned. The deceased served three years in the late war, was about thirty-three years old, and leaves a wife and two little children in moderate circumstances.

—A new planet was discovered on the night of February 17th, by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, New York, at ten hours no minutes right ascension, and north thirteen degrees forty minutes declination, in rapid motion north, of the eleventh magnitude.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Personnel of the Constitutional Convention.

What Mrs. Swisshelm Says Concerning the Men and Measures.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1873.

The Old Keystone State has done herself honor in the selection of the men sent here to remodel her Constitution. One seldom sees a more respectable and intelligent looking body of men. In two visits to the hall I have failed to discover one representative of the pot-house politician—one man whose face would not inspire confidence. President Meredith has not been in the Chair, but I have seen him before, and know that he is the noblest Roman of them all, and that the Convention did itself honor in choosing him for that place, even though infirmity forbids his constant fulfillment of its onerous duties. The Chair was filled, both times I was present, by Mr. Lawrence, a gentleman of commanding appearance, tall and dignified, with a full, clear voice, an intellectual head and finely cut features, and who seems to be a capital parliamentarian. I was especially proud of our Pittsburgh representatives—Mr. Howard, with his large, genial head; D. N. White, with his keen vision and his concentrated thinking apparatus, crowned with grey hairs, won in a long life of useful labor; Mr. Patterson, the youngest member of the Convention, and a fine representative of your bar—are calculated to do honor to the "State of Allegheny."

You may laugh at it as a woman's conceit, to judge of men's actions by their appearances, but only when we gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles need we expect true and just action from men with bad faces. The Lord makes no mistake in his labels. When he sends a soul into the world capable of noble deeds, he puts it into the right kind of an envelope, and writes, on the outside, an exact description of the essence within, and when we have learned to read his hand-writing, we shall know each other's possibilities at sight.

The question now occupying the Convention is one of great moment, viz.: the motion made by Mr. Patton, of Bradford, to require electors to indorse their ballots. It is meeting with great favor, and is advocated or opposed without regard to party lines. At first view this seems to destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and may be opposed as subjecting poor men to the influence of employers; but careful consideration will no doubt convince both the Convention and the people, that the good arising from such a regulation must greatly overbalance any evil that can arise from it. It will incalculably facilitate the work of detecting frauds; would, in great measure, do away with that inconsiderate voting done through personal importunity at the polls; would induce men, generally, to prepare their ballots at home, where they would be much more likely than under the present system to express their individual convictions. It would add to their feeling of responsibility, as men generally think more of their signature than of any mere verbal indorsement. It would put an effectual step to the falsehoods by which the small fry of local politicians mislead candidates; and we should no longer have to consider which one of the twenty who raved and swore they would vote for Smith did actually put that solitary ticket into the box.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the judges of elections know how every man votes, and in ordinary cases, under the proposed change, none but them need know. If the vote is right, the secret remains with the judges, as now; but if there be fraud it can be traced and punished. Our present plan has proved quite inadequate to secure a fair expression of the will of the electors, and the indorsed ballot seems to me to hold out a reasonable prospect of preventing, or at least greatly lessening, the opportunities for fraudulent voting.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

BREVITIES.

....The Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown will hold their annual fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1873.

....The Hebrew fair at Titusville was quite a success financially, as well as otherwise. The total receipts amount to $4,533,03, the expenses being $1,250, leaving a net gain for the church of $3,283.03.

....The residence of Mr. Thomas Paisly, on the New Brighton road, seven miles below Allegheny, was burglariously entered early yesterday morning, and two overcoats and other wearing apparel carried off.

....Johnson Toppin, a deckhand on the tow-boat Whale, fell off the bow of a coal flat which was in the tow, and before help could be rendered was drowned. The accident occurred near Bellaire bridge on Sunday morning last. The yawl of the steamer was launched, but Toppin had sunk out of reach of the rescuers. He was a young married man, and resided at Wellsborp.

....The County Commissioners of Mercer county have just made their annual report from which it appears that the whole value of real estate in the county is put down at $19,977,870. Personal property at $937,957. Value of money at interest $186,717. Value of occupation at $920,122. Number of carriages 1,518, valued at $101,775. Excess of furniture $56,220. Gold watches 360 and silver 371. Dogs 5,353. Number of taxables 14,396.

....Jno. B. Gough, the eminent temperance lecturer, is not, as many suppose, of American nativity. He was born on the 22d of August, 1817, at Sandgate, Kent county, England, and came to this country when twelve years old. In his youth he was employed in a book store in New York, where he contracted habits of gross intemperance. He took the temperance pledge in 1842, and broke it. He afterwards renewed his pledge, and since 1843 has been faithful to it, and attained to great distinction as a public lecturer in both hemispheres.

....The Cleveland *Herald* gives an account of a family named Kenger, consisting of six persons, father, mother and four small children, residing at 66 Davis street, in that city, who fell suddenly ill a few days ago without any apparent cause. A physician was summoned and remedies applied for another disease, but the patients continued to become worse until Monday, when Dr. Rosenwasser took the case in hand, and in a subsequent investigation discovered the presence of trichinæ. Inquiry revealed the fact that the family had been accustomed to eating cold sausage, which contained raw pork and was diseased. The father and mother were more seriously affected than the children, but it is hoped that all will recover.

The Allingham Homicide.

A special to the *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday says: The Allingham homicide case is exciting intense interest in our community. The town is filled with witnesses and others from that section of the country in which the murder occurred. It is stated that about seventy-five witnesses have been subpœnaed on each side. It will be recollected by your readers, that old John Allingham, a well known resident of Eldersville, this county, was killed on the night of December 4th, under circumstances of marvelous ingenuity and atrocity, and that a colored man named Henry Briceland was arrested as the guilty party. Briceland has been in our jail since the evening of December 6, and has since conducted himself with marked propriety. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Thomas H. Baird, and N. Richardson and Hanson Good of Wheeling, and the defense by D. F. Patterson, Boyd Crumrine and George O. Jones, all of this place. This morning the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Briceland, and the case was immediately called for trial, when the following persons were empanelled as jurors: David McGimpsey, farmer, Donegal; R. T. Robinson, farmer, Carroll; O. H. P. McCoy, farmer, Buffalo; Demas Lindley, farmer, Morris; George J. Long, carpenter, California; Alexander Haft, merchant, Chartiers; John McBirney, farmer, Mount Pleasant; Joseph Patterssn, farmer, Hopewell; William H. Cook, farmer, Canton, and William R. McIlwaine, farmer, Somerset. At this point Court adjourned till 2 P. M.

LATER.

In this case nothing of very special importance was developed yesterday. In the morning Mathew Ridhardson and David C. Martin were examined. Richardson testified that in the fall of 1871 Briceland had told him that if it wasn't for the law he would blow Allingham to h—l, for reporting that he had had improper connection with a girl in Eldersville. Martin testified that Briceland had told him he was going to prosecute Allingham; that he would spend his last dollar in having his revenge, and that he would lose his own life or have Allingham's. In the afternoon Detective Cupples, of this city, who, it will be remembered, was detailed to work up the case, was put on the stand, and testified substantially, the same as that before the Coroner's jury, and which has already been published.

A Spiritualistic Matrimonial Ceremony.

We had the pleasure on last Saturday evening of witnessing the nuptial ceremonies of Edward D. Kreutzer and Miss Jane E. Keppel, Mrs. Jonathan Watson joining the pair in the holy bonds of wedlock. The services were very interesting, being the first Spiritual marriage performed in this place by the lady. Mrs. Watson claims the right to perform marriage ceremonies by virtue of her being accredited Spiritual Minister of the society in this city. At about 8 o'clock a small company had gathered in the parlor of a house in the rear of the laundry on Franklin street. The happy pair soon made their appearance. Mrs. Watson having previously passed into an abnormal state, immediately arose and delivered an invocation to the Diety. Recovering her consciousness she requested the couple to join hands, and proceeded in the usual manner to make the twain one flesh, using the old formula. After congratulations from the guests, refreshments were served, and the party dispersed late in the evening. Mrs. Watson informs us that she has married several couples before this in Rochester, and she evidently felt quite at home during the services.—*Titusville Herald.*

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this court, Messrs. Koller & Bitting, of Philadelphia, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Richard B. Douty, of Northumberland county. The usual order was issued.

H. J. Dink, of this city, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to register Harper.

On petition of Simon DeGraff, one of the Directors of the Onondaga Iron and Nail Works, of Lawrence county, bankrupts, an order was made staying proceeding in the case, and appointing Register Shafer to take testimony and report the same.

A petition of assignee, presented, an order was made confirming the sale of the real estate of George J. Rogers, bankrupt, of Cambria county.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1873.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Press*, which was so depressed at the nomination of General Hartranft, is now very greatly comforted over his endorsement of the Market street bill. The various other journals of that city speak of this bill as an outrageous swindle. When we remember that the *Press* defended Evans, as far as it dared, and that it endorses this latest swindle, we can readily appreciate why it opposed Hartranft, a few months ago.

THE long and acrimonious debate in the House at Washington, which resulted in substituting Butler's increase of salary amendment in place of the regular report of the Committee on Appropriations, points to the adoption of the Butler measure by the House. This is the one that increases the salaries of members of Congress, among others. It is now fairly on the way, and takes the place of a report in favor of slightly increasing the salaries of poorly paid, hard working government clerks.

THE *Post* is full of bravery over the fact that it managed to find itself on the right side of the Local Option question, and astonished that once in its life it finds itself in accord with the GAZETTE, imagines there must be something wrong. After brooding over the coincidence several hours, it finally concludes we have been "smoked out." We regret it should confuse the *Post* so much to find itself on the right side, and beg of it to save itself from insanity by launching forth one of its political articles.

THE action of the Senate in the Caldwell case, on Monday, bids fair to have the effect of entirely relieving that gentleman of any unpleasant consequences, on account of the peculiar manner in which he secured his election. His case, in the face of the remonstrance of Senator Morton, was laid over, with the probability of its not being taken up prior to the 4th of March. As the Senate will merely hold a brief session at that time, with the view of passing upon such nominations as the President may make, it is probable that it will not touch Caldwell's case till the December session. By that time, interest in the subject will have died out, and Caldwell may get off scot free. We hope this very probable result will not be realized, however.

A POLITICAL riot among the people of Quebec, Canada, with another and bloodier one in prospect, shows that the cold regions of the North do not entirely escape the fever of political excitement. Also, that even a semi-monarchical government may have political upheavals, as well as Republics. The noise and hot-blooded discussions that attend a political canvass in this country, have frequently afforded monarchists the text for a sermon on the instability of Republics,—but really the argument is all the other way. If there were as many defunct Republics recorded in history as there are Empires and Kingdoms, it would be one thing. But the fact is, that when not interfered with by outsiders, Republics have generally managed to stand much greater revulsions of popular sentiment than Kingdoms have done. We do not just expect any serious results to the Canadian Government, because of the Quebec riot,—but really, it is a very sad thing, considered as an example.

RUMOR has it that there will be a large amount of business brought to the attention of the Senate at its extra session, beginning on the 4th of March. The revival of the Joint Mexican Claim Commission, an extradition treaty with Honduras, and a new treaty with the Dominican Republic, are among the items in this line. Then there will be a long list of appointments, at home and abroad. It is said Mr. Fish is anxious to rotate the consular officers of the Government, as well as to displace some who have not been as careful and efficient as they might be. Added to this, the Senate will reconstruct its various committees, and will possibly investigate the eligibility of several of its members elect. Altogether there will be business of considerable diversity and magnitude, which may detain the Senate some time.

THE VOTING RULE.

The *Commercial* makes a very vigorous fight against the action of the Constitutional Convention, adopting the voting section, by which ballots must be numbered, signed and witnessed. It should be borne in mind that the action thus far taken on this or other subjects, is not final, and may be altered or amended. We fully believe the motive of the Convention, in adopting the section referred to, was entirely proper—the aim being to secure the purity of the ballot. As we stated yesterday, the stringency of the requirements may possibly prejudice this article in some portions of the State, and it may be better, for the welfare of the entire instrument, to at least leave out the witnessing clause. While thus qualifying our approval of the section referred to, however, we must earnestly condemn the language and spirit which the *Commercial* displays in treating of the work of the Convention. There is a manifest purpose to lay hold of every available circumstance to prejudice the entire work of the Convention, and thus insure its defeat before the people. In the article referred to, the term "Constitution tinkers" is frequently employed in speaking of the Convention. This term of reproach is in exceeding bad taste. It is well known that there are as able and pure men as can be found in the State in the Convention, and that they are actively and sincerely performing their duty to the Commonwealth. The argument that this section was chiefly carried by democratic votes is unusually weak. It involves the thought that a pure election will inure to the advantage of the democratic party. We believe just the contrary. The destruction of the secrecy of the ballot—the *Commercial's* strong point—has in it little force when fairly examined. The election officers are to be sworn to secrecy, and while they may infract their oaths, it is not likely to be a universal failing. Moreover, there is much less desire for secrecy now, than there was in former years. The reason is, that the domination of parties is much less rigid now than formerly. Let an obnoxious candidate be put in nomination, and the determination to vote against him will be very speedily heard. And this fact applies, of late years, to either political party.

When Mr. Morgan was nominated in this city for the mayoralty, there was a sudden outburst of indignation, and a very general declaration of purpose, on the part of Republicans, not to vote for him. It was not hard to see, in advance of the election, that he was doomed to defeat. And among those who were open in their declaration, were business men of the best standing. It will also be remembered, that at the outset of the late Gubernatorial canvass, there were numerous expressions of purpose, on the part of Republicans, to vote against Hartranft, or, not to vote for him. There was no difficulty whatever in knowing who these were, as no concealment was attempted. Later in the canvass, they saw it to be their duty to reconsider their uttered determination, and did so. So there were Democrats who either voted against Buckalew, or absented themselves from the polls. No one was deceived. The various Democratic committees had lists of their defaulting partisans, and in some instances attempts were made to expel them from the party. Any one cognizant of the thoroughness with which block committees ascertain the voting purposes of citizens, must be aware that there is now very little secrecy about the ballot.

Secret ballots are not the palladium of our liberty, but the ballot, secret or otherwise, is. The expression of the preferences of the people is what the ballot means; and so long as the minority peacefully submits to the majority, so long are our liberties safe. But it wonderfully belittles the courage and character of the people to say that they will absent themselves from the polls, rather than let it be known how they vote. It is not true. When questions or candidates are before the people, it will be found that none will stay away from the polls, because somebody else will know for whom he voted. As a rule, there is little hesitancy, even now, in securing this information by the mere asking. We conclude, therefore, that so far as the new rule breaks in upon the secrecy of the ballot, it is not particularly objectionable. The witnessing feature ought to be left out.

A PAPAL ANATHEMA.

A Devout Catholic Sues a Bishop—And is Excommunicated—He Dies from a Nervous Shock.

The Detroit *Union* tells the sad story of Mr. Patrick Bunbury, of Kalamazoo, who died recently from fright, superinduced by excommunication from the Church. Mr. Bunbury, it appears, lent $10,000 to one Father Lebel, to build a Catholic church in Kalamazoo. He mortgaged his farm to secure the money, and was assured he should suffer no pecuniary loss. The money was loaned in 1860, and it is claimed was done with the full approval of Bishop Lefevre, who subsequently died. His successor was also made acquainted with the facts and ratified the arrangement. Father Lebel suddenly died afterward, and it was then ascertained, it is alleged, that he had used some of the money for other than church purposes. The Bishop and the parish refused to return it, and Mr. Bunbury, fearing a foreclosure on his mortgage, brought suit against the money. He was immediately excommunicated, and the bar was not removed until he withdrew the suit. The nervous shock sustained in the affair brought on sickness, from which Mr. Bunbury died.

The affair has created intense excitement in Michigan, and Senator Emerson has introduced in the Legislature a bill punishing by a fine of one to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment from one to five years, any Bishop or priest who shall excommunicate or threaten to excommunicate any member, to prevent him from commencing any suit or collecting any claim.

"Off to the Mediterranean."

REFLECTIVE MEMORIES ON HISTORIC GROUND.

The Spirit of Modern Philosophy.

THE POOR IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

Sights and Scenes Along the Coast.

[No. 3]

At about eleven last night we retired, the impassioned strains of Signor Robbio's rich-toned Stradivario's still flitting, and echoing, sometimes playfully, and sometimes sadly and tenderly, through the chambers of the soul, stirring to life by their enchanting tremulations, the countless shadowy busts, relievos and frescos, on its mystic walls, till, softly as blends a summer day into summer moonlight, the world of reality had blended into the world of fancy, and our spirits roamed and communed in placid rapture with the capriciously flitting images of memory, till being awakened at dawn, where we were opposite Tarifa, on the right of us rose the mountains of Africa, capped with fleecy clouds, and on the left, those of Spain, not so high, yet equally rugged and bold in outline; ahead and astern, as far as the eye could reach between those towering mountains, and inlaid by the softest touches of reflection, with the constellations that yet sparkled in the blue vault above us, reposed the calm waveless water of the famous Fretum Herculeum, the Strait of Gibraltar, the azure floor of the grand portico of the Old World, the path from recency to antiquity. We are now, we may say, fairly on the threshold of what was once the arena of the Heroic Ages, and now but a vast yet sublime Necropolis, wherein on either side of the great Cerulean pathway, apart from the modern pretty cities, and entombed in the dust, which the restless hand of time has scattered over them, standing skeleton like amid the rich tinted sun-gilded foliage, with which sympathizing nature has beneficently decked them, decay and crumble, the yet magnificent remains of the genius of races that were great and heroic before the iron hand of destiny metamorphosed them into their present spiritless insignificance. We felt now, as if we were on sacred ground; land marks of remote history surround us in the mountain valleys near Tarifa. We can see rude caions of stones, probably raised by the ancient Turditani and Bastuli races, long since swamped by the inundating tide of advancement from the east, and as completely obliterated from the face of their country, as are now the Indians from Manhattan and surroundings, and presently happy valleys, wherein the ever-westward rolling wave of civilization culminated in the most splendid political and social edifice the world has ever known, a civilization beneath whose radiant brilliance the simple children of nature became giddy, bewildered and dazzled, till like a dissolving view, like night shadows before the flashing stream of morn from the east, away westward they fluttered and flitted till as completely as vanish the shadows beneath the meridian sun, they vanished from off the face of the land, beneath the meridian glare of the sublimer intellectuality of a higher race. Whether in Africa, or Asia, or Europe, as if symbolic, and imitative of the great fountain of physical light, ever from the east, roll the waves of advancement, till striking the shores of the Columbia, they crest and break into the most brilliant spray of intellectuality, reflecting backward to their original source, powerfully magnetic coruscations, sparkling with the phosphorescent glow of reactive and new life. The only relics hereabouts of the races that immediately succeeded the obliterated Turditani and Bastuli, lie covered with weed and coral deep beneath the blue waves over which we now glide towards the huge lion-shaped rock, whose peaks and ridges still bristle with the antiquated battlements of a still later conquering race, but high above all, fluttering defiantly in the first beams of the rising sun, behold the red flag of Old Mother England, and so, if only for a moment, let us lay aside the prejudice and rancour, engendered and fostered by selfish lust of power of ambitious politicians, and waft a hearty cheer to the present banner floating defiantly on the proud altitude, to which dauntless spirit and brave adventure had raised it. Yes, if but for a moment let us remember that it was the same banner that soared like a guardian angel over the infancy of our own great country till her stripes were long enough, her own eagles strong enough, and numerous enough for self protection, and her stars bright enough to shine by their own light. It just occurs to me, that some of your readers may think me over romantic, or not comic enough, or faithless to the charms of my own country, and too easily seduced by the charms of those before me. To the first I would reply that I have no desire by even my humble literary efforts, to pamper that light comic style, that is rapidly degenerating into literary buffoonism, nor even the serio-comic, to which is worse, for it reminds one of that horrible form of Hibernian funeral obsequies, in which the most solemn of all subjects, is so diabolically farcified, that the solemn becomes loathsome, and the comic disgusting. You will understand better what I mean if you picture in your mind the corpse of a venerable Irishman, seated at dimly lighted fireside, with a short, black pipe between its cold clammy lips, and a glass of the "craythur" in its grim, icy hands, now revolting as is such a custom; it is not more so than the literary buffoonism that mocks and grimaces at the most solemn phenomena in the mystical and often incomprehensible mode of development of what is noblest in the soul of man, or at scenes sacred to the memory of the immortal actors of the first act of the great drama of transition from superstitious ignorance to reasoning intelligence; from groveling, impure, obscene paganism to noble and glorious Christianity. I begrudge not the just pride of the modern philosopher, whose soul has become able to soar high above the common path, but it wounds me when I see such an one spitting on the steps that safely bore the daring feet of philosophy to her present elevated and magnificent throne, from which she sought to look down on the struggling, often defeated, yet unflinching progression of man, not in mockery, but in such a way as to be worthy of her divine architype. Having gone this far, I may as well make a clean breast, and distinctly tell you that I do not travel for the purpose of learning to hate and treat with contempt everything foreign or ridicule and sneer at every nationality, community, or individual, whose misfortune, and not fault it is, not as yet to have had time or opportunity to become American. In the course of our trip we will meet with various races, politically, socially and educationally, far beneath us; ragged poverty, groveling mendicity, ignorance and blind superstition will often crowd our path, but we will always endeavor to view the poor victims of these old world hydras, as becomes Americans, and the dignity and true nobility associated with the name of citizen of the United States of America, and not heartlessly insulting the misfortunes of said victims by sneers and comicalities because of the supremely favored and proud position which mysterious, inscrutable destiny has allotted to us, but as yet, denied to them. No; we will meet and sympathize with these fellow men in just proportion to the stamp of humanity they bear, and their latent capacity for social refinement and political elevation, presently dormant and stifled by the atmosphere of despotism, and the blighting siroccos of ever-changing dynasties that hang around him, but which the *western breeze will yet sweep away, and inspire them with new moral and intellectual life.* But I am aroused from these reveries by the bustle of mooring along side the company's coal hulk "Shamrock;" moreover, the captain of said hulk is now climbing over our side with a bright smile on his face as he holds up a huge bundle of letters and papers, which are eagerly seized by the addressees, and in a moment our minds are at home, in the west again, conversing with our friends, and hearing the gossip and news since our departure. Then follows breakfast, after which we take boat for the shore and are soon rapidly approaching nearer and nearer the great rock, till its cliffs seem overhanging us. On landing at the pier, we met a rather motley crowd of humanity—Arabs, Jews, Spaniards, Portugese and English—all bustling about and jabbering each in his own tongue, and so producing a babel of voices for which we were quite unprepared. Wending our way through these, till passing the first portcullis we reach the market, enter and stroll for a few minutes, among its lanes of stalls, heavy laden with bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of fruits and vegetables; but what was most welcome to us, was the small, pretty, plump strawberries that set our teeth watering. The beefstalls were also well piled up, but the clammy, leathery looking, repulsive stuff seemed to us more like a display of newly dissected Egyptian mummies than flesh for Christian carnivora; as for the kid and mutton, it seemed as if only grim parchment, models of the creatures we are won't to see in our home markets, yet we got quite interested with the market; it was passably clean, but noisy Jews, Arabs, Spaniards, Maltese soldiers and sailors, commingling with gaily dressed ladies and women, ranging in grade from the captain's wife to the cobbler's wife, and all thronging and elbowing about flashing eagle glances among the heaps of green peas, strawberries and fruit, selecting the choicest, and then in their usual natural way wrangling about the price. The place called Fish Market is across the street from the one we are now in. Its stock consisted of a few feverish looking red mullet, a piece of porpoise, a small shark and some shrivelled sardines, so our stay there was short, and leaving it, we turned up towards the Almada, and took conveyance for Europa point; but conveyance is rather a flattering term for the primitive, ricketty, jaunting car kind of vehicle, on which we became mounted, two on a side, our backs towards each other, and our wits at work, to guard our knee joints from dislocation, against the house sides as we whisked at a rapid trot, through the cramped, narrow streets. A few minutes brought us to the Almada, which refreshed as well as delighted us with its tastefully laid out fragrant flower beds, under waving palms and willows; but what most gave a tinge of enchantment to the flowery, shady avenues of the Almada, was the beautiful blue of the water of the bay and strait, that shone towards us through the openings of the foliage, whenever we looked seaward along them. Our short ramble through the Almada will be long remembered; so delicious it was that it was with reluctance that we mounted our chariots, and whirled along through guarded batteries, occasionally passing powder magazines, and other stores of warlike material, adjoining secluded masked corners, where, being on the land side we could see the splendid Armstrongs of heavy calibre glittering so brightly and in fine condition, till we reached the hill overlooking Rosia Bay, and the Arsenal Harbor, in which latter at that moment was moored, the leviathan transport "Jurma," with an ebb and flow of red jackets and blue jackets in lively bustle, in preparation for embarkment of troops, through the Suez Canal to India. The view retrospectively, from the hill above Rosia, was beautiful. Through the openings between the loaded orange trees and green drooping willows, on the gaps between pretty cottages, or rugged cliffs, we could see, laying like variously colored marine creatures, basking in the sunshine on the blue glassy water, the numerous vessels in the anchorage, their flags dangling peacefully at their mast, heads conspicuously among them, the crimson anchor of the Clyde, the beautiful and eloquent commercial symbol that waved invitingly over our snug, happy little floating home, from the windows of whose palace like saloon we would often gaze on the panorama of the old world scenery, rising like aerial pictures ahead, then fading away like aerial shadows astern, but of course brightest and most dear to us. Among the mottled flock of flags, and fluttering buoyantly over the azure water, as flutter fragments of a gold leaf from the hand of a lofty gilder, or like choice clippings from lovely rainbows, on board of which little parties of wanton planets had leapt for a playful ramble, were the stars and stripes. They never seemed half so beautiful to us till now, and before turning towards the scenery ahead that invites our attention, let us first waft a compliment to the broad minded good taste that gave them such free and ample dimensions, as to be in symbolic harmony with the magnitude of mind and country they represented, and then proceed. What an imposing spectacle on our left; from almost perpendicularly eight hundred feet above us rise the rock sides, till ending in the peak from whose summit it lowered sulkily the grim ruins of a Moorish tower. The sight was grand; yet, when we fixed our attention for a moment on the red coated sentinels moving about on the high, craggy escarpments, we could not help a smile. They looked so like great lady birds, "Coccinellidae," creeping about in the rocking, shrubby crevices. What splendid scenery, we keep saying to each other as we whisk along now through natural gaps, with deep flower-carpeted romantic hollows leading off them, then long slopes whence on either side were ravines glowing with green cacti, and spring flowers. The picturesqueness of these ravines were often much heightened by their rustic suspension bridges leading from cliff to cliff, from battery to battery, and at last as we approach Europa point, the scene broadens into striking magnificence; the Atlantic, Mediterranean, Strait and Bay, the snow capped mountains of Africa, the sombre serrated peaks of Spain, bounding the water, richly dotted with hundreds of vessels, steamers and boats, some becalmed and others moving before sailing breezes. This is the culminating point of beauty in Gibraltar scenery. Wallie is busy with his pencil drawing sketches of it, which dear kindred eyes in the west, will often look on with pleasure and always with pride, as they will prove that the generous magnanimous indulgence, that gave wings to his desire for travel, are not thrown away. Charlie is equally, and as meritoriously busy, but in a different way. He is leaning thoughtfully over the battery wall, and as he moves his head dreamily eastward and westward, we can easily divine the silent but effective photographic operations at work through the medium of his gentle blue eyes, imprinting on the tablets of memory the lovely scenes that seem to bewitch him. I was delighted to see my young friends thus engaged, as the result is sure to add to that elevation of spirit and expansion of sympathies that ennobles and crowns the intellectual edifice, but was more than delighted when the sweet blue eyes of a form, whose arm hung with kindly weight on mine, looked up to me and said in tones of angelic melody, "Oh, how lovely! Oh, how my sight could linger on this fair scene." I shall never forget that look; it was a living reflection of all that is beautiful to nature, hallowed by being flashed from the spotless mirror of a heart that thrilled with all that is divine and loveable in woman.

After leaving Europa point, we drove to Europa Battery on the Mediterranean side of the Rock—when the view commanded by it burst upon us like a flash, the moment we rounded the cliff. Just past the Governor's summer cottage we stood for a moment, paralized with astonishment and admiration. We never dreamt of meeting so grand a spectacle. Surely the author of "The Wonders of Nature" never stood where we stand now, else the superlatively beautiful scene before us would have had a much more prominent place in that excellently compiled and valuable work. We now can realize what is implied in the words, Giant Sentinel of the Mediterranean; for, like a stupendous Argos-eyed leviathan, it rises almost perpendicularly over us, to a height of fifteen hundred feet. A feeling of dizziness steals over one, as the eye wanders upwards from precipice to precipice, from crag to crag, scanning as it mounts, the numerous tufts of shrubs, clinging to their dull yellow colored sides, or the tiny beds of the glowing purple crocus, which the rigid economy of nature dooms to bloom and die, unheeded and unseen except by the sea birds, that make homes in their refreshing shades; away above them, as the sight still mounts upwards, we perceive numerous apertures, whence gleam the desolating eyes of war, till above all, almost in the zenith, our gaze rests on the signal tower on whose flagstaff, like humming birds in the sunshine, glittered signals advising the names and approach from east to west of vessels yet afar off, and invisible to us. As I said, we became dizzy looking on such a spectacle, and turned to seek relief in looking over the parapets of the battery, upon the blue, lucid water, waving gently and, gambolling with the sunbeams, that sought repose in its cool, refreshing breeze, after their long glancing flight through space; so pretty it was to look down on the blending action of wave and sunbeam, and it verily seemed as if the bosom of the sea swelled with a gentle rature, to feel in its cold embrace, the warm runaway wanderer from Heaven, and was caressing them, toying with them, and twirling them wantonly about, producing in their amorous like frolic, countless pretty freaks of refraction of the coral shells, and bright hued fishes, that also all seemed to join in animated dalliance with the welcome sunbeams. Occasionally the gentle undulations, when near the shore, would ruffle themselves up into infant breakers, and leap playfully around the feet of the sea gulls, leisurely pluming and going through their toilette in the low jutting rockets beneath us, or breaking softly on the pebbled shores of the deep wave worn caves along the base of the rock, producing half merry, half plaintive, minor scale murmurs, that blended with their own echoes, into the song and chorus of enchantment the eloquent, wordless lyrics of inanimate nature.

Such were the reveries that flitted through my mind at Third Europa Battery. To some they may seem overstrained, but to those whose spirits are accustomed to commune with nature, they certainly will not. But away eastward of us, what a lonely expanse skirted by mountains dwindling away in the distance, till lost in the white glacier peaks of the Sierra Nevada, one hundred and twenty miles off, and just peeping above the horizon. The spectacle in the ensemble was splendid; a picture of it in words would at best only be a dull copy; the sublimity and grandeur of the original must be seen to be felt and appreciated. After leaving the battery we climbed some of the lower crags, gathered bunches of purple crocus and other spring flowers, and returned towards the city, looking often wistfully back on the scene behind us till the cliff over the Governor's cottage veiled it from our view, and we were again at Europa Point, where we stayed a few minutes to revive first impressions, and then hurried on back through the same hill and hollow, picturesque road by which we came, till, repassing the Almada, we ascended towards the old Moorish citadel, on the northwestern spur of the rock, alighted, and under the guidance of a lively, polite and intelligent soldier, we proceeded at once through the world-famed grotto batteries of the rock, till after walking rapidly for some time through a series of these galleries, leading from battery to battery, we arrived at the finest of all—St. George's Hall. The dimensions of the hall were ample and symmetrical, being of a dome shape, with embrasures through which pointed heavy cannon. The view of the bay through these embrasures presented new charms. The St. George's Hall commands a splendid view of all scenery from southwest, round northward, to east—that is the bay, Algeciras, San Roque, part of the Spanish shore of the Mediterranean, and immediately underneath was the cemetery, looking, with its flower beds and tombs and mountains, like some choice piece of Parisian tapestry, spread on the verdant meadow of spring grass that surrounded it; but what most interested us in St. George's Hall was the strange feelings that irresistibly crept over us as we gazed through its eyes, so to speak, down on the distant plain, over a thousand feet beneath, and at times we felt as if we were mere insects, creeping about in and peering from the grim, orbless sockets of the hollow skull of some tremendous giant skeleton. The journey to St. George's Hall was hard and tiresome, but the result a hundred times repays the fatigue. In a military point of view, what fearful havoc these high cavern batteries would make on a camp or fleet beneath by leisurely and with deadly aim dropping on the smoke-clouded centres of said camp or fleet heavy shells and shot, while the splendid rocket batteries beneath could sweep the waters of the bay or the plain of the neutral ground. No wonder the Spaniards burn with jealousy to have so grand and magnificent a fortress lowering over them.

Leaving our military guide, and thanking him for his courteous and intelligent aid, we began descending the mountain from the Moorish citadel, passing through steep narrow, streets, lined with cramped but often pretty one and two-storied houses, between whose green Venetian blinds, in voluptuous *dishabile*, stood buxom matrons or plump senoritas, chatting and joking with opposite neighbors, or rolling their black eyes curiously after us, remarking on us, no doubt, as soon as our dust-powdered figures rounded the corner, and we were hopping down long flights of steps, in one of which we met a darkey laden with greens, and it was amusing to note with what easy manner, and philosophic gravity, the brute mounted the steps. We looked after him several times, and then emerged into the main street, walked along to the Club House Hotel, and had some refreshments. We were most favorably impressed with the proprietors, Messrs. Remialdi. They are highly esteemed and respected by all who sojourn under their roof. I mention this, because, such may be of value to my successors who wish to break the journey here for Cordova, Seville, or Granda, or the antique remains on the African side, in the neighborhood of Tangiers and Ceuta. After refreshment, we strolled leisurely through the town. The shops were all small, dingy little dens, ill arranged and not over well stocked. Manchester and Sheffield goods form the bulk of their contents, except those that were bestrung with Moorish gew-gaws, fantastic slippers, gilt embroidery and filigree gold jewelry of quaint and curious style, some of which we bought from mere curiosity, to show to our friends at home. How tasty and dainty the Moorish maidens are about their little swarthy trotters. The gentleman of our party, who bought the nicest pair in the shop was a cunning schemer, and was doubtless looking forward to the happy moment when he would be "privileged by circumstances" to place those golden slippers on some sweet pair of American feet, that were even then merrily pitter-pattering on the floors of his memory. The items that composed the street life of the place, were too common-place, and uninviting to merit special notice, or a separate picture; the sum total of them consisted of an ebbing and flowing stream, of sailors of all nations, Spanish and English soldiers, peasants, laborers, Arabs, Jew peddlars, &c., but all in dull, common, not over clean attire, and not a thing of the love and beauty sex, to light up the scene, except some indifferent looking, gaudily dressed ladies and solemn looking Senoras. But two things about Gibraltar struck us forcibly, that was, the total absence of book stores and music stores; there is one small music store in the place, bye the-bye, but the only things musical we saw in it, except the skeleton of an old piano, was in the looks and voice of the handsome Spanish lady who kept it. We hope the next time we visit Gibraltar, to find that little corner consecrated to the goddess of song, fitted up as becomes a temple of Euterpe and Polenia. The population of Gibraltar is certainly not large, about 15,000. Yet fancy in even such a population, in a city of so long standing, not a second hand book store in the place. I always keep a sharp lookout for second hand book stalls, as I consider them the most eloquent criterions of the intellectuality of a place; their total absence here leaves me unable to give you their valuable evidence; but then we ought to make some allowance for the mixedness of the elements constituting the population and the diffidence and decrease of sociality and general happiness that must result from such a mixture, especially when the red sparks of an old established standing army are eddying about around the ignitable domestic magazines of this fair clime, which therefore require more seclusion and guarding.

If the population of Gibraltar were all of one class, it would be a perfect paradise, considering the climate, commanding position and commerce. After we had laid in a good stock of essences and cigars, all cheap here, being a free port, we started for the ship, first through the square, in which we quickened our pace to a trot, to save the drums of our exploding ears from the infernal rat-a-tat of the battalion of kettle drums, that seemed mad with agony, at the unmerciful battering they were suffering from the lazy looking fellows, who seemed equally mad in being obliged to perform the hideous and most unmusical performance. The kettle drum and the bagpipes are two instruments which, to my humble fancy, are too overcoming and eloquent for the human senses in solos, and ought to be heard only together in duets, or, at least, with no accompaniments beyond a few steam whistles and fog horns, and occasional adagio and con molto tenerezzed passages, composed of those melancholy notes with which love sick dogs are wont to serenade the moon. After leaving the Mole, we steered for the red anchor, jumped aboard the Ismailia, again felt ourselves at home, and the delusion swelled into reality as we seated ourselves at the table, and completed our family circle, around a magnificent display of odoriferous hot dishes, in anticipation of our fatigue and appetite. The captain and officers were all radiant with kind greeting, anxious to know if we had seen *all* the sights; but so animated we became on the subject, that we all seemed inclined to discharge the top-weight of our admiration of the scenery at once. At the tea table new voices of deep musical power reached our ears, and sure enough, these were some new comers. Were they passengers? said one. No, said another, they are the ladies of the Hulk. At the time they attracted my attention, I was just about to remark that I had not seen one pretty lady in Gibraltar, and I am glad that the weight of publishing that accusation is now off my conscience, as I can now swear to four, and all blondes, graceful as lilies, blooming as roses, and amiable as fairies.

VIATOR.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period, of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval at the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.
The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

Lubin's celebrated Perfumes, Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's, Lubin's and Condray's Genuine Soaps, Cogate's Bazin's and Hall's Old Palm, White Castile, Mottled Castile,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
Have removed to the new, large and elegant four story Iron Front Warehouse,
No. 253 Liberty St.,
Doors 5 from Head of Wood St.,
And are now receiving one of the largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at the lowest Eastern rates.

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 24, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 18¾c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 30c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

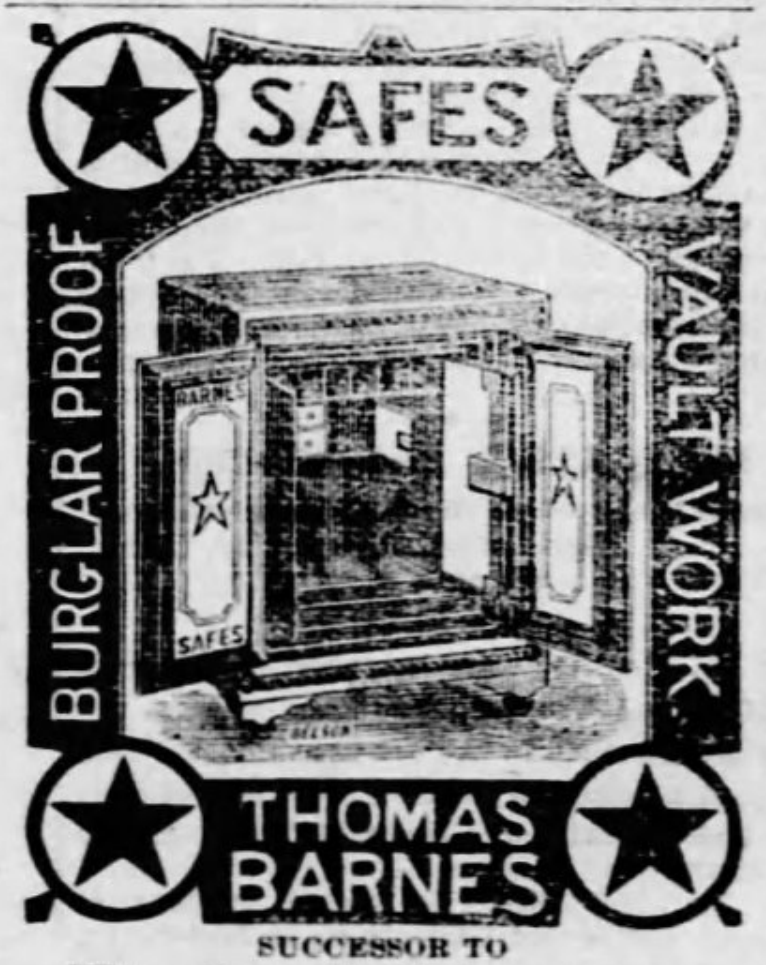
Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated
BAZAR PATTERNS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE
& CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,
New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.
Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of
Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally.

SPRING, 1873.
New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Bleach Goods,
New Brown Goods,
New Pants Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.
FULL STOCK
Dry Goods and Notions.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22



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Burke & Barnes,
NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8½c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY
New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,
At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

RICHARDSON'S
New Method
FOR THE
PIANO
Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.
THE TEACHER
Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.
THE PUPIL
Cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.
THE DEALER
Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.
Sold everywhere. Price, $3.75.
OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
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Pianos and Organs.

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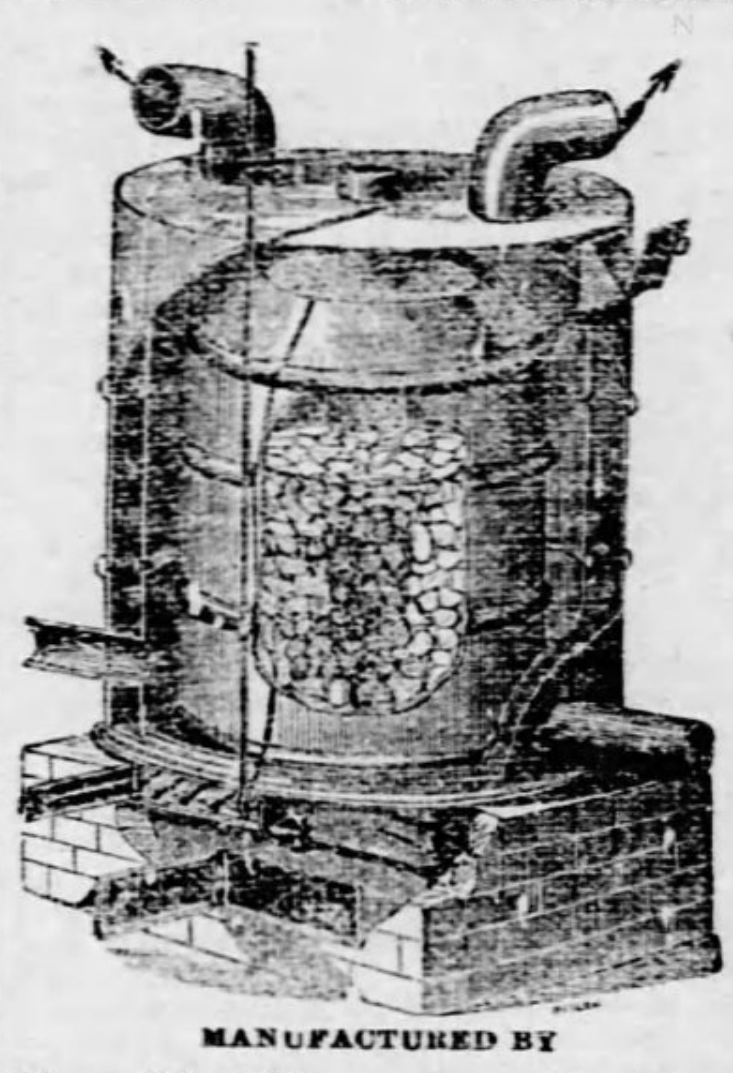

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LEGAL.

ASSIGNEES' SALE!

By virtue of an order and decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, the undersigned will upon the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, sell at public auction, the following described real estate, as the property of Gordon & Wright, bankrupts, viz. all that certain lot of ground with its appurtenances, situate in McClure Township, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania: beginning at a corner of lands of James H. Wright, Annie S. Phillips and Amelia E. Wright; thence along line of land of said Phillips and Amelia E. Wright, N. 17¾° W. 346½ feet to a private road; thence across it 27 45-100 feet to a post; thence recrossing it S. 50¾° E. 23 feet to a post on its east side; thence by the same course and by land of James S. Liggett, 132 feet to a post; thence S. 75° E. 127 75-100 feet; thence N. 83° E. 114 4-100 feet to a post; thence S. 20¼° E. 187 feet to a post; thence by land of said James H. Wright, S. 76¾° W. 293 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 101 6-10 perches; and having thereon erected

A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE

of six rooms and good cellar, also a Carriage House and Stable and other out buildings, it being the same premises which Geo. G. Frazier and wife by their Deed dated July 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Allegheny County, in Deed Book, vol. 301, page 6, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Wright, the equitable owners. This property will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon, now owned by the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., dated July 9th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Mortgage Book, vol. 148, page 62, conditioned for the payment of $5,000 in three years from the date thereof with interest from its date, payable semi-annually: The interest thereon being paid up to January 9th, 1873.

ALSO

At the same time and place, clear and free from all liens. The following described real estate situate in the City of Allegheny (formerly the Borough of Manchester), County of Allegheny aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the north side of Fayette street, at the distance of 170 feet westwardly from Manhattan street; thence extending westwardly on Fayette street 23 feet 9 inches; thence extending back northwardly, preserving the same width, and parallel with Manhattan street, 124 feet and one inch, to an alley, of which it has the privilege, and having therein erected a frame house of three rooms: being the same premises which William G. Frazier by Deed dated April 30th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book vol. 297, page 4, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon and held by him in trust for the said firm of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by tight Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

COLUMBUS COLEMAN,
JOSEPH APPLEGATE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of Gordon & Wright,
Bankrupts.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1873. fe17:h73

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES PROVOST, of East Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
fe5:h17-w Attorney-at-Law, 99 Grant street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN P. PENNY, Esq., deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

THOMAS PENNY, Administrator,
fe5:h13-w McKeesport, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.— NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JAMES M. SAINT, late of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against the Estate will present them for payment and those indebted to the Estate will make payment forthwith.

JAMES SAINT,
JOHN F. SAINT, } Executors.
SHARPSBURG, Feb. 18, 1873. fe19:h66-w

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a., on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1872. ja29:g89

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HOME NEWS.

"THE ALMOND EYES."

The Mongolian Strangers at Beaver Falls—Notes of Their Habits—Why the People Object—New Revelations Concerning the "Usurpers"—The Reasons for the Great Personal Feeling Against Them.

The presence of the olive-hued representatives of the "Flowery Land" in the pleasant little village of Beaver Falls, and the recent excitement occasioned in reference to them, is still a subject of general interest, and Beaver Falls promises to become a place of more than local fame—not because of its peculiar attractions as a pleasant, rural retreat, but because of the agitation which is now going on there in reference to a most vexatious "social question" which has troubled others besides its good people—the question of the disposition of its "Heathen Chinee."

The excitement which began about a week ago, and which has so stirred up the quaint little town, shows no signs of abatement so far as determined feeling is concerned, although there is, perhaps, less expressed on the surface, and the more considerate, hope for the success of the calm arbitration in which they are now engaged.

THE UNDERCURRENT OF FEELING.

To one not thoroughly acquainted with the details of the trouble, the peculiarly strong feeling manifested by the people of Beaver Falls on the subject, is something not clearly understood; it is true that the general charge made that the Chinese are "usurpers," that they are taking the bread out of the workingman's mouth, is sufficient to account for a large measure of feeling, but there is still a deep undercurrent that occasionally finds expression, and which seems to intimate a deeper feeling than even this would naturally arouse. A reporter of this paper, with a view of obtaining some light on this feature of the new sensation, as well as to gather further facts upon the general situation, called yesterday afternoon upon a gentleman of this city, but quite recently an inhabitant and business man of Beaver Falls, and one who had every opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with the whole case. Our representative found the gentleman at leisure, made known his business, and an "interview" followed, in substance as is herewith given.

Rep.—"I would like to know something further of this Coolie question. What is the reason for this peculiar excitement?"

Cit.—"Well, the case has not yet been fully explained; there are two sides to it. The people of Beaver Falls seem to think that they are more than ordinarily oppressed."

Rep.—"That's just what I'd like to have explained."

HARD TIMES.

Cit.—"It's easy enough to understand. In the first place they feel aggrieved, because the Chinese have stepped into their places. It has had a disastrous effect upon many of them. The families of some of the workmen thrown out, are actually suffering for want of necessities of life, and many others have left the town. I was told that recently twenty-five families left in one day, selling off their property and getting out as best they could. And these skilled workmen too."

Rep.—"That is a pretty bad state of affairs."

Cit.—"That's not all though. The prospect for the future is still more gloomy. If these Chinese prove successful,—which I do not think will be the result—the people fear that others will be brought on for the other manufacturies."

Rep.—"Why the proprietors of these say they will not have any Coolies."

Cit.—"That's well enough to say, but it's not in human nature. If they can do, and can be had for less money, and there won't be a fuss, all the manufactories would have them. That's what the people say."

THE MANUFACTORIES.

Rep.—"How many manufactories are there?"

Cit.—Oh, it's a manufacturing place of considerable importance. There are about half a dozen different manufacturing establishments."

Rep.—"How many hands do they employ in the aggregate?"

Cit.—"I should judge not less than 1,000. Some of them are girls and boys, but nearly all men. The whole town, however, depends on the manufactories. And this feeling is not so very great against this single batch of Chinese—although it is strong enough against them—but it is a feeling against the whole system of Chinese labor."

Rep.—"Aside from their usurpation, are the Chinese particularly objectionable?"

Cit.—"Oh, as to that, tastes are different. They herd among themselves, and hold as little communication as possible with the people. They seem quiet enough, but are not so peculiarly inoffensive as is said."

Rep.—"I wonder there never has been any outbreak."

Cit.—"Well, that is largely due to the good sense of the people, who will have nothing of the kind if it can be prevented. The Chinese, too, go armed."

Rep.—"Why, I thought they didn't use weapons."

CARRYING REVOLVERS.

Cit.—They know the feeling against them, and every man of them carries a revolver or other weapon. I know of one case where one of them was in a store, making a purchase, when a man made some disparaging remarks, though not particularly insulting. The "Chinee" drew a revolver, and, had it not been for the interference of the store keeper, and the fact that the white man also showed a pistol, the "Chinee" would have shot him. Another time a "Chinee" ask a white man to walk over to the works with him, to protect him, and said, "Boys throw stones; me shootee; me know me hang, but me no care; me shootee boys," and the presence of his companion perhaps alone prevented him from carrying his threat into execution."

Rep.—"Why, they're belligerent."

Cit.—"Well these two cases I know of myself and others have been told me. There have been no outbreaks, however, thus far, and I hope and believe will not be now. I think the matter will be amicably arranged, but the people feel deeply aggrieved, not only because of loosing employment, but because of the way they allege they have been unfairly treated by the Economites."

Rep.—"How's that."

THE REAL ESTATE.

Cit.—"Well, the land in Beaver Falls originally was held by the Economites. They got it on a mortgage or something of that kind, very cheap. I understood it was not much more than $20,000. There were six hundred acres. They laid out four hundred acres for the town and sold the lots for from $200 to $300 a lot, and proposed to make it a desirable manufacturing place. They did well, erected school houses, built manufactories, put capital in them, and induced people to settle, by holding out such attractions. Workingmen settled there, bought property, and the town was rapidly building up until the Chinese were introduced and then everything flattened out." I suppose previous to that time there had been $400,000 worth of property sold."

Rep.—"Well, in the end don't it injure the Economites."

Cit.—"Certainly it does, they have yet 200 acres to sell, they couldn't now get more than perhaps $100 an acre. If this trouble was settled, the land would be worth from $1,200 to $1,500 an acre. I really don't think the Economites intended to do the people or town any harm. But they made a mistake.

Rep.—"If they have this land, and so much interest at stake, it really does seem strange that they would flatten out the place."

Cit.—"So it does. They have about $300,000 in the Cutlery Works, mortgages on a great part of the property in the town, interests in the manufactories, and in fact, ought to use every exertion to build the town up. And I really believe when they see the error they have made they'll rectify it. They have thus far always been honorable in their dealings, and just, and I believe they will sustain their reputation in this matter. That, too, I think is the feeling of the people of the town, and is the reason why everything has been conducted so amicably, and why they are now waiting so patiently.

Rep.—"So then you think the matter will be agreeably arranged?"

Cit.—"I do—notwithstanding the excitement. I believe the Economites, when they have fairly considered the question, will decide right, and to the satisfaction of the people of Beaver Falls. I was glad to see that the people were so calm-tempered. They keep their case right before the world, in that way, and really gain more than by any other way."

The interview at this point was interrupted, and our reporter returned his acknowledgments to the gentleman, and withdrew.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

What a Squaw Thinks of the Rights of the Winnebagos.

Win-ne-shook or Short Wing, Cal-le-mon, Waugh-so-min-ic, Cho-noz-in-ge, chiefs of the Winnebago tribe, and Mary Crane, a civilized squaw who acted as interpreter, were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, en route to Washington, to see the Great Father. Our reporter seeing that "Mary" was educated and much above the average of Indians, concluded to interview her and ask her a few questions in regard to their mission. She stated that they had come from La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the vicinity of which they have their lodges. There were only four lodges of them, the balance had received annuities from the Government, and had been removed, but they had neither received or asked any. It is now proposed to remove them, but they do not wish to go. They were poor. They had come thus far through the whiteman's kindness, and expected to get to Washington in that way. She said they were peaceable and honest, to prove which, she showed the reporter several testimonials from the most prominent citizens of La Crosse, including the Postmaster and Ex-mayor, and several officials. They went to Washington to lay before the President their grievances, which they knew he would make right, as they had heard he was very kind, and a Christian. They say it is proposed to move them, to send them far off in the West, where they do not want to go. They want to take from them the little land they cultivate. They ask nothing but of right from the white man. They were peaceful, and believed in the Christian religion.

The party looked very quaint, and attracted a large crowd about them upon their arrival in the depot. The police on duty there did all they could to keep the crowd back.

Unlike other Indians these were clean, and showed some semblance of civilization. The chief, Short Wing, was beautifully adorned with an army hat (he looks about sixty), an old beaver overcoat, a pair of flannel drawers, and all the beautiful concomitants of the Indian race, including brass earrings, war paint, etc. The balance were dressed in the costume usual to the noble red man. The woman wore a calico dress, and a string of small red beads that weighed no less than thirty pounds. Her panier was left in her far off wigwam.

....A new oil well, just completed on the Martin Farm, east of Martinsburg, is now doing over one hundred barrels per day. This well is owned by ex-Sherriff Ellsworth, and other gentlemen of Meadville.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham stops*; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecing customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

The Religious Amendment.

The following is a list of the names of the delegates appointed to attend the National Convention for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution, to be held in New York on the 26th instant:

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Messrs. J. F. Crozier, S. R. Wallace, M. A. Gault, T. J. Allen, Theo. Sproull, S. R. McClurkin, J. M. Foster, Rev. Wm. Fulton, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Mr. Thos Simpson, Rev. D. Thorn, Messrs. Joseph Leitch, M. G. Euwer, S. M. Orr, Jas. Rafferty, John Pratt, D. R. Ingram, D. Macferron, Rev. J. W. Sproull, Rev. Wm. H. Knox, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, Rev. S. Collins, Messrs. D. Chesnut, Thos. Jamison, Isaac Taylor, Rev. D. B. Willson, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. J. R. McKee, Prof. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., Mr. Lewis Johnston, Prof. Neale, Rev. John Wesley Tirry, Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. J. Spear, Dr. D. Methoney, Mr. John Euwer, Mr. D. Gregg, Rev. J. M. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Scovel, Rev. John Galley, Rev. S. R. Frazier, William M. Gormley and Robert Munroe.

Pittsburgh Female College.

If you have a daughter to educate and desire to find a first-class school for her, do not fail to read the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College. The College has for years lead every College in Pennsylvania, and deservedly ranks with the best schools for ladies in the United States. Indeed but few can claim to be its equal.

The buildings are large, well lighted and ventilated, finely located, and finished in good style. The course of study is well selected, and the methods of teaching thorough. Every department is made a specialty and supplied with special teachers. Five teachers are employed in the music department, and twenty-five in the different departments. The discipline and moral tone of the school are the best. Added to all this, the charges are claimed to be less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. The spring term will commence March 26. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any readers of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

Suit for Damages.

Dennis Brennan yesterday morning entered suit in the office of the Prothonotary of the county charging Patrick Usher with seduction and breech of promise of marriage. The affidavit of the plaintiff sets forth that the accused became acquainted with their family in the summer of 1871, at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and that he then also became acquainted with Annie Brennan, a daughter of affiant. That he promised to marry her in July 1872, and it is alleged, under said promise seduced her. Annie is minor. Damages are laid at $5,000. Usher is said to be a contractor, and it is alleged, has a wife and family in Cincinnati, Ohio. A capias for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of the sheriff. When the paper was presented in court bail was fixed in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Counterfeiter in Limbo.

United States Detective Thomas Pender last night brought to the lock-up Pierre Kelly, whom he had arrested at the Central Hotel on the charge of counterfeiting. Kelly came down from Parker's Landing yesterday with two children, a girl and boy, named Gilbert. The girl, Ida, is jointly charged with him in passing counterfeit money. She is but a mere child, not more than twelve years of age. Their father is now in jail charged with the same crime, and awaiting trial. Kelly apparently was taken unawares, as the officer spied him in front of the hotel, when he had him called to a room and there told him he was under arrest. He appeared to look very innocent about the matter, and took it unconcerned and coolly. The little girl and boy were left at the hotel till this morning.

Robbery of Valuable Instruments.

A few evenings ago Dr. Hechelman, of Allegheny, made a professional call at the house of Mr. Henry Moser, which proved a very expensive one. Upon going into the house, the Doctor took off his overcoat and hung it on the rack in the hall. When he was ready to leave the house he found that a thief had entered the hall and taken the coat together with a silk hat. In a pocket of the coat the Doctor had left a set of very valuable surgical instruments, which were also taken. The set was valued very highly by the Doctor, who brought them from Europe but a short time ago, and who says the loss cannot be replaced this side of the ocean. The police were notified, but no arrests have yet been made.

More Mail Robbing.

Last night U. S. Detective Pender arrived in this city with John Bylon, a young man about eighteen years of age, who is charged with having stolen two bags of mail from the post-office at Crestline, Ohio. The robbery was committed about two weeks ago, and a short time afterwards young Bylon was arrested on some other charge. Suspicions were entertained that he had stolen the mail, and he was accordingly brought to this city and placed in jail for a hearing.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the afflicted parts, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TTHS&S

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:1yW

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

PERSONAL.

OVER two hundred priests in full canonicals attended the funeral of Rev. Father Starr.

BRIGHAM YOUNG's one hundred and seventeenth child has "arisen to call him blessed."

EX-SENATOR ROBERT M. T. HUNTER has a poor farm on the Rappahannock river in the tide-water part of Virginia.

THE paragraph announcing a relationship between Governor Dix's wife and Stokes is pronounced to be incorrect by those who are supposed to know.

QUEEN VICTORIA has granted a pension of $250 a year to the widow of the gallant Captain Knowles, of the Northfleet, who lost his own life in exertions to save others.

MISS A. A. HEUSS has filed a petition, at St. Louis, against Edward O'Neil, in which she claims $10,000 as damages for a failure on his part to keep his promise of marriage.

THIS is the way they keep up the balance of power in Kentucky: "To the wife of James Bradley, of Fayette county, a son—Jeff. Davis. To the wife of Robert Ritchey, of Fayette county, a son—U. S. Grant."

THE Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Boston, informs the Massachusetts Legislature that, on the whole, he prefers polygamy to woman suffrage, chiefly, as it seems, because the advocates of woman's rights, as a rule, "have no children, or very few."

QUEEN VICTORIA is making extensive alterations and improvements in the royal palaces, and it is understood that during the coming season she will be more frequently seen in public than at any time since the death of the Prince Consort.

DR. LAS VIGNES, a French physician of Virginia City, Nev., and a pioneer of California, while mixing himself a customary drink in a drug store, the other morning, by mistake substituted aconite for bitters, and died in a few hours.

THE only brother of the late Governor Geary is a Presbyterian clergyman and President of a College in Oregon. On Wednesday Mrs. Geary received the following dispatch from him:

"ALBANY, OREGON, February 10.—Mrs. Governor Geary: Life! Death! Immortality! Dear brother, farewell. Trust and be comforted. E. R. GEARY."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

KANSAS has 25,000,000 acres of land awaiting settlers.

THERE are nearly 118,422 farms in Kentucky, containing 168 acres each.

FLORIDA hasn't a penny in its treasury and owes nearly six millions dollars.

THERE are six murderers in the Michigan State prison, under life sentence.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS from the West are very abundant and cheap in Eastern markets.

A YOUTH of seventeen was married to a woman of fifty, at Bagdad, Kentucky, recently.

THERE were 551 deaths, 467 births, 159 marriages and 51 still-births in New York last week.

LOCUSTS in immense quantities are collected, boiled, dried and eaten in Barbary with great relish.

THE alligators in the Florida bayous are thawing out, and pickaninnies and calves have again commenced to mysteriously disappear.

FIVE hundred and thirty women in the United States are doctors, twenty-four are dentists, five lawyers and sixty-eight preachers.

IT is estimated that the profits for the last ten years on the sewing machines manufactured in this country amount to $200,000,000.

THE census of Brazil is completed. The population is ten millions, including nearly two million slaves and two hundred and fifty thousand aborigines.

AT Sandusky, Ohio, recently, the wife of a saloon keeper completely routed a party of quarrelsome roughs by throwing cayenne pepper over them.

THE barns on the farm of Henry Adams, about two miles from Fort Plain, New York, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Sixteen head of cattle were consumed.

SOME scoundrels at New York city, with the most evil designs in view, are mailing lithographed letters all over the Northwest to respectable girls, offering them high salaries to come to New York and study for the stage.

ONE of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia, it is said, eats two raw apples every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks they not only supply food to his brain, but keep the whole system in a healthy condition.

AN Arkansas farmer was absent-minded enough to leave his pet panther and his mother-in-law together while he went to a show, but, much to his anger and amazement, the old lady was alive and the panther was dead on his return.

JACOB MILLER, while cleaning a well on Joseph Wallace's premises, at Springfield, Ohio, on Monday, was instantly killed by a bucket full of mud falling on his head while being hoisted. The bucket dashed his brains out, caving in the whole upper portion of his head.

BY a surgical operation in Portsmouth, N. H., last week, a lady whose mouth has been firmly closed for five years, the jaws being immovable, and who has taken no nourishment except liquids sucked between her teeth, was relieved so that she now masticates her food.

THE Paris *Kentuckian* tells of a monster mink skin, measuring four feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. The skin itself measures two feet two inches in length. The animal was trapped on Slate Creek, in Montgomery county.

A NEWFOUNDLAND dog, not long since, placed himself between his master's child and the open grate toward which it was crawling in Nashua, N. H., and remained there, though scorched and blistered, until persons came into the room and rescued the child.

THE bones which were lately announced as having been brought from the Arctic regions by an American explorer are believed to be the remains of Lieutenant Le Viscomte, one of Franklin's officers. They are to be immediately interred in the mausoleum of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

A GERMAN preacher near Dayton, who objects to his congregation chewing tobacco in church, requested them to leave their "cuds" out of doors on a flat rail, in a fence corner, under the steps—anywhere, for there would be no danger of the birds, geese, hogs, or anything eating it or carrying it away."

THOUSANDS of acres of land in Michigan are covered with a growth of sweet fern, which has hitherto been supposed to be worthless, but it has been found that for tanning purposes it is unequalled, and that it yields forty per cent. extract, while hemlock yields but fourteen. It promises to be very valuable.

AN M. D. writes to the New York *Tribune* that after twenty years' experience, he is satisfied that the practice of drugging children with soothing syrups and other preparations containing the principle of opium, is very destructive to the nervous system, and almost sure to beget a taste for alcohol and opium in after life.

AN English newspaper, speaking of the large amount of coal imported from the United States into the United Kingdom, thinks it probable that eventually a system of iron steam colliers of large tonnage will carry United States coal to all parts of the world. Some vessels now loading for the export trade have a capacity of 4,000 tons.

A HORRIBLE SCENE took place at Waterford, Ireland, a week or two ago. Some neighbors sat up to hold a wake over a corpse, and when the house was entered in the morning the occupants were found lying beside the coffin in a beastly state of intoxication. What added to the unpleasant nature of the scene was that the corpse was in a state of putrefaction.

THE medical world on the other side of the Atlantic is somewhat excited over the success of a remarkable operation performed by a Dr. Joux, a Belgian police surgeon, on an apparently drowned man. The victim had been dead seemingly for three hours; but the doctor resuscitated him by placing three iron plates heated to a white heat over the vital parts in the upper part of the body.

TWO MEN working in a "shanty" in Abbingor township, Canada, had a fight last Friday. The man who was worsted got up the same night and fatally stabbed his sleeping antagonist with a butcher knife. The other "shanty" men seized the assassin, formed a jury, tried, hanged and buried him. On Monday twelve of the lynchers were arrested and taken to Belleville for trial.

AN Indiana lawyer agreed to divide with the man who occupied an adjoining office a cord of wood, if the man would carry it up-stairs and place it in the rooms. The man worked with alacrity until he had safely deposited his own half, and then was too weary to complete the job. The lawyer was compelled to procure the services of another man to enable him to keep from freezing.

THE *Appeal* tells of a Memphis lady who wrote to a New York matrimonial agent for a husband. The agent transferred the letter to a crusty old bachelor, who, in replying to it, accidentally substituted for his own photograph that of a pet ourang-outang. The lady answered: "There is certainly not much personal beauty about you, but you appear to have an honest, manly face. I accept."

THE Paris Chief of Police has recently issued an order that large tablets giving a general notion of how sick and wounded persons should be treated when physicians are not at hand, are to be suspended in all the police stations in the city, in order to prevent mistakes and guard against the danger of confounding the insensibility produced by apoplexy and kindred diseases with that of drunkenness.

MRS. E. J. SUTHERLAND, residing near French Grove postoffice, Illinois, died on Wednesday last, under singular and painful circumstances. Some of the family shot some rabbits the Saturday previous, and they were cooked for supper. In partaking of the meal Mrs. Sutherland got a bone in her throat in such a manner that all attempts to dislodge it proved vain. Ulceration was followed by gangrene, and death ensued.

THE rats, says a correspondent of the Ottawa (Ill.) *Liberal*, are growing ravenous. A few nights ago a hungry rat made a ferocious attack upon a son of J. Spencer, of Berea township. The boy is about twelve years old, and awakened his father in the night by his screams. He ran up stairs where the son was sleeping, and compelled the rat to beat a hasty retreat, after it had sunk its teeth into the lower lip of the boy, and held on with great tenacity.

THE President of the California Agricultural Society, Mr. Reed, estimates that it took last year 2,722,222 bushels of wheat, or one-eleventh of the entire crop, to pay for sacks, the expenditure for this purpose being $2,450,000. These are made of jute, imported from India and worked up in Scotland. Mr. Reed thinks that the rich bottom lands, especially in the southern portion of the State, will produce jute equal in quality and quantity to that of India.

WE ARE apt to look upon the Hoosac tunnel as an engineering job of some magnitude, but there is another work of the kind in contemplation which, if completed, will reduce it to the second or third rank in point of size. The James river and Kanawha canal, now partially completed, is to pass under the Allegheny mountains, the proposed tunnel for the purpose being over eight miles in length. The engineers estimate the cost of the completion of the work at $37,000,000.

THERE is a document on exhibition in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, which is of some historical interest. It dates from the Black Hawk war of 1832, and is an order from the brigade inspector to supply "Captain Abram Lincoln's company" with thirty guns. A receipt for the arms is appended, signed by Abram Lincoln. The question, therefore, arises, "Was Lincoln's name originally Abram or Abraham? or was it Abram at first and Abraham afterward?"

A SAD affliction is reported in a Madison family, a father and three children having died of small-pox, leaving only a heart-broken mother. Owing to the poverty of the family and the dread of the disease, no one could be found who was willing to assist Mrs. Walters in nursing and caring for the sick and dying. With her own hands and unaided, this woman cared for her dear ones while living, and when death brought them relief from their sufferings, the wife and mother performed the last sad duties before they were consigned to their final resting place. The attending physician, Dr. Lewis, was the only human being who entered the house during the entire sickness, nearly three weeks in duration.

AN awkward man was upon a jury in Maine recently. The case in court involved a claim for money for building a cellar, and the number of perches of stone used were specified. But this awkward man, as it chanced, knew something by experience about building stone walls, and this little item was not quite clear to him. So when the jury went out, he took his pencil and quietly ciphered a little while at the table, and then, in the most matter-of-fact way, told his fellow-jurors that, as he made it, there was enough stone put into those cellar walls to fill the cellar completely up, and have three or four perches of stone left, and he was puzzled to know where they put their potatoes and garden sass.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade up until to-day was rather quiet, and the market has not, nor is it likely to come up to the expectations that were entertained at the commencement of the week: it was thought yesterday after the reception of the reports from New York and Philadelphia, both of which markets were reported a shade better, that cattle would stiffen up and rule in favor of the seller, but thus far these expectations have not been realized, and, as already intimated, it is not likely that they will be. The arrivals of local stock, intended to be sold here, were comparatively light, but then there was a largely increased number of through cattle, 110 cars reported on Monday and Tuesday alone, and this was not without its effect though indirectly it may be; when there is a big "run" of through stock, buyers here operate cautiously, and there is not much doubt that if it had not been for this, our market would be better than it is. There have been but very few cattle bought as yet for New York, nor is it likely that there will be; we understand that some of the heaviest York buyers are buying the great bulk of their stock in Chicago for the present; this accounts for the increased number of through cattle, and at the same time it operates against this market by cutting down the demand. When there is a full attendance of buyers from New York and Philadelphia competition is pretty sharp, rendering trade lively; at present, however, the Philadelphia men are having it pretty much their own way, and it is said that they usually "bear down" when they get the chance, which is all right and proper. They have the same right to get cattle as cheap as they can that the sellers have to realize the biggest price the market will afford, and this they invariably do—it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Philadelphia dealers are frequently denounced by the salesmen as hard buyers, but there would have been no trade at all scarcely this week had it not been for John McArdle, Roddy Maynes, James Aull, Duffy, Mooney, and some more of these Philadelphia men.

The arrivals up to this writing have been fair about the same, from all we could learn, as during the corresponding time last week, while in point of quality there was not much difference; the bulk of the offerings, as has been the case all winter, were of the lower grades, while of strictly prime shipping steers the supply is light, hence, the latter are selling quicker, and at relatively better prices than the former. Sales of 54 fair Texas, averaging 1,190 at 4¾; 50 good 1,250 steers at 6; 16 ave. 1,238 at 6¼; 17 prime 1,390 at 6¾; as yet there have been no sales above 6¾, but extra 1,450@1,500 may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7c. Common to medium stock is averaging say from 4½@5¼, and inferior at 3½@4. This latter class of stock cannot be sold here to make any money for their owners, that is if they cost anything, as a good many owners have found out to their sorrow; but still they come, and there is no question but the great abundance of this common stock tends indirectly to keep down the value of good cattle.

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair, about the same as during the corresponding time last week; in regard to the general condition of the market, the reports were rather conflicting. Some operators reported it a shade better for good stock, but that there was improvement in common; others that it was substantially the same as last week, while others, again, didn't think it was as good. There is this, however, there are more sheep being sent to New York; it is true a good many of them go on commission, but it prevents an accumulation, and hence, the feeling is rather better, although there is no quotable change in prices. Erisman bought two or three cars for shipment to New York whereas last week, if we mistake not, he did not buy a single sheep, which would indicate that the situation in that market is improving. There was a full attendance of Philadelphia buyers, most of them bought pretty liberally at, from all that we could learn, about last week's prices.

Following is a partial report of some of the sales: 198 good 80 lb. Indianas, at 5.15; 291 scallawag Ohios at $2.60 per head; 169 common 80 lb. Indianas a 4.60; 76 prime 106 lbs. at 7 cents; 80 fair Illinois, 82 lbs. at 5½; 178 common 80 lb. Indianas at 4.50; 800 prime 100 lb. Illinois at 6¾; 350 good 100 lb. Ohio at 6¼.

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and the quality as a rule very common; as stated in our last report, it seems as if the great bulk of the best hogs have been marketed and that the "tail ends" are now coming forward. Prime heavy hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to Philadelphia, have been scarce all week, and with an average demand, prices have advanced and are still advancing; there were sales this morning at 5¾, and the indications, when we left the yards, were that any verging to extra will bring 5¾, perhaps 6 cts within the next twenty-four hours. Yorkers are also higher but the market was quiet to-day, and it is attributable to the fact that Chicago is a cheaper point for New York buyers; hence, there is less inquiry here, and notwithstanding the supply is light prices are weaker; sales were made yesterday and this morning at 5@5¼, but it is doubtful whether these figures can be realized within the next twenty-four hours.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals last night it seems were larger than had been expected, and trade to-day was slow most of the buyers having bought about all they wanted for this week yesterday, hence, the market was weak and prices, except for prime stock, are reported as having ruled a shade lower. As noted in our last report, the expectations of sellers at the commencement of the week, that the market, under the influence of the advices from the east, would rule in their favor, have not been realized, and, upon the whole, trade has been unsatisfactory, and the indications are that it will not wind up as well as it did last week. The fact that there has been an unusually large run of through stock has not been without its effect in depressing trade, as it prevented buyers generally from buying as liberally who are at all cognizant with the business will as they would have done otherwise, and those have no difficulty in perceiving this view of the matter.

Prime shipping steers, in consequence of the offerings being light, remain unchanged; 1,400@1,500 averages, fat and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7; 1,200@1,300, same quality, 6@6½; 1,000@1,100, 5@5¾; medium 4@4¾. Old cows, thin steers and heifers, 3@3¾.

HOGS.

The arrivals, particularly of prime heavy hogs, continue light, and as the supply of this particular kind is scarcely equal to the demand, prices as compared with yesterday, are a shade higher; sales of Philadelphia hogs were made last evening and this forenoon at 5.80 to 5.90 and it was said that a few extra assorted "tops" could have been sold at 6cts. Light hogs, however, as noted in our last report, are weaker, notwithstanding there was no increase in the receipts, and it is owing to the fact that this grade can be run through from Chicago to New York cheaper than from this market; we reduce our quotations on Yorkers to 4¾@5, a decline of 20 to 25 cents within the past twenty-four hours.

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock was reported quiet to-day and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. The demand is only fair, and while as compared with this time last week, the feeling is a little better, in consequence of the advices from New York being a little more encouraging, there is no quotable improvement in prices. Prime fine wool, 95@100 lbs. 6¼@6¾; 85 to 90 lbs. 5¾@6; 75@80, 4½@5.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The unremunerative prices realized for manufactured goods and the stringency of the money market have checked the demand for all grades; and the trade of the past week is necessarily small. The nominal quotations are as follows: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super Saxony Fleece, 65@70; full-blood merino fleece, 63@65; ¾ blood merino fleece, 61@64; ½ blood merino fleece, 59@62; common and ¼ blood, 52@57; common fleece, 47@50; tub-washed, 63@67; unwashed, 43@45. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece, 63@65; full-blood merino fleece, 61@64; ¾ blood merino fleece, 55@57; ½ blood fleeces, 64@67; common and ¼ blood, 50@55; common fleeces, 45@47. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 55@62; full-blood merino fleece, 57@60; ¾ blood merino fleece, 55@57; ½ blood fleeces, 55@57; common and ¼ blood, 49@52; common fleeces, 45@47. Domestic Pulled—City Merino, 49@51; city No. 1, 45@47; lambs, 45@49; short merino, 43@45.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There has been a little more movement, but not by any means an active market. A few manufacturers are in the city looking around; they have apparently come to the conclusion that purchases must be made or mills shut down. There has been no further concession made on the part of dealers, the decline being about five cents per pound all around. Foreign is in better request, but the supply is sufficiently large to meet all immediate wants. Advices from the Cape report an entire absence of orders from this city. The sales here comprise 50 bales super Pulled at 59 cents; 25 do. extra do., 57½; 10,000 pounds unmerchantable Fleece, 48; 2,000 pounds Ohio do., 64; 8,000 pounds unwashed do., 38; 5,000 pounds Combing do., 74; 300 bales Cape, 5,000 pounds Foreign Noils, and 15 bales Spring California, on private terms.

Nails at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Tribune says: We note a further decline of 12½c in nails, though prices are irregular. We quote at 5.12½@5.25 rates as a basis, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots. The weak and unsettled condition of the market here is a consequence of a break in the market east. Some of the western manufacturers have made efforts to keep prices up, owing to the advance in raw material, their supply of which has become reduced; but prices are now tending downward to correspond with the rates ruling at the eastern factories.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The furnace companies refuse to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown are quoted at $50 for No. 1, $49 for No. 2, and $40 at furnace for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at $55 from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nails at $5 per keg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig shows no change from previous reports. Advices from abroad quote full previous prices, while the business here is confined entirely to small jobbing parcels to meet the immediate wants of customers. The present high prices have the tendency to restrict manufacturing operations, and we understand that most consumers are at present working short time. The only sale we hear of is 50 tons of Eglinton, reported at a price above our quotation. While holders are asking full rates, any lot forced on the market would perhaps hardly bring our figure. American Pig is firm at $50 for No. 1, $47@48 for No. 2, and $42@44 for Gray Forge; sales 100 tons No. 1 Thomas at $50; 400 do. No. 1 Allentown, same price; 200 do. No. 2 Poughkeepsie, 400 do. White Mottled, and 1,000 do. brands not named, on terms not made public. A meeting of the manufacturers of American Pig is to take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day, at which it will be proposed to advance the price of No. 1 to $55. American Rails are very quiet at $80 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. New English are dull and selling below cost of importation; $79 gold is about the outside price. Old English have been active, and sales have been made at very full figures, on the spot and to arrive, comprising 900 tons D. H. from store at $59.75, 4 months interest added, and 600 do. to arrive on terms not made public. Scrap is firmly held at about $57@60 from yard; a lot of 120 tons sold from ship at $52.50 currency, and sales are reported of several hundred tons to arrive at a neighboring port at $53, but we could not confirm them. Refined bar is dull but firm at our quotations.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—There is a fair demand for pig iron, with moderate receipts and about all selling on arrival. Malleable iron is in moderate demand only, and, while list prices are unchanged they are not adhered to on round lots. We quote Pig Iron—Hot blast charcoal H. R. No. 1 per ton, $55; No. 2 do., $52@53; do. forge, $45. Hot blast stone coal No. 1, $53@54; forge, $43. Cold blast Charcoal—Car wheel—$62@65. Blooms $115@120. Scrap Iron, Wrought per lb, 2@2¼c; do cast, 1¾@2c.

Provisions Market.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: With an advance in the price of hogs, during the last ten days, of fully 50c per 100 lbs. both on live and dressed, the country has been scoured far and near, and the boasted reserves of the smaller points have suddenly disappeared and been concentrated here. Our receipts, notwithstanding, have not been so large as we were led to expect, but there is no doubt the country has been more closely gleaned than has been the case for many years. Greatly to the gratification of shippers of live stock, the railroad companies have furnished them more liberally with cars, and the eastern markets promising favorably, they have run the market for hogs up to such prices as to prevent packers from operating, so the season may be regarded as virtually closed.

The Eastern, Southern and foreign operators who have dreaded taking on stock in view of the threatened large supplies, are beginning to regain confidence, and prices of all products are legitimately and steadily advancing. Mess pork is perhaps, the most favorite product at present, for the reason that the quality of the hogs now being received will not permit of its being manufactured, while it is well understood that the manufacture through the country has been most limited, many large points not having packed a single barrel, and the stock of all being light in the extreme. All products, however, share in the general improvement, and packers begin to look brighter, and operators more confident than at any time through the year. The knowledge that the stocks at the opening of the season were so completely exhausted, notwithstanding the ruling prices from last August on were from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than they are at the present time, and that the first half million hogs went into almost immediate consumption, leads operators to regard with carelessness the much talked of increase in the packing, and to feel that there is but little prospect of danger to blight their hopes for the future.

Demand for Iron Ore.

The Iron Mountain company at the first of the present year advanced the price of Iron mountain ore from $5.40 per ton, which had ruled during 1872, to $10 per ton for 1873, and as this was objectionable to the iron manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and other points, a meeting was held by the leading representatives and a committee appointed to visit St Louis to see if a reduction could not be obtained. The committee was unsuccessful and departed, but we understand left orders for ore at the advanced tariff, and the Pittsburgh and Wheeling manufacturers have since continued to send in orders, which would imply that if not satisfied they at least accept the situation. The Iron Mountain company will this year produce at approximation about three hundred thousand tons, and every ton of the probable product has been contracted for at the advanced price named; and the demand is so great as to have obliged the company to refuse orders to date of one hundred thousand tons. One firm is said to have applied for fifty thousand tons, but too late, and was fain to be content with ten thousand. A similar committee also visited the Lake Superior iron regions, but inferentially with no better success.—St. Louis Republican, 18th.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Beef: market lower, with arrivals of 2,450 head yesterday and today, making over 8,000 this week, against 7,050 last week; trade dull, with ½c decline; sales at 10@11½c, choice steers reaching 13½c; three cars 6½ cwt Cherokees 10c; three cars 6½ cwt Illinois 10¾@10¾c; two cars of 1,150 lbs 9¾@10½c; nine cars 6¾@6¾ cwt 10¾@11½c; two cars 7¾ cwt 11¾@13½c; three cars fat Ohio 1,450 lbs 12@13½c. Sheep: arrivals 2,800 head, making 14,300 this week, against 10,800 last week; trade fair; 5½c for poor; 6½c for decent; 7@7½c for good, and 8@8¾c for prime to extra; 1 car 82 lbs State, 6½c; 1 car 89 lbs Indiana 6¾c; 1 car 92 lbs 7¾c; 1 car 107 lbs Ohio 7c. Hogs: receipts to-day 49 cars and 24,700 since Saturday, against 24,744 last week. No sales of live; dressed weaker at 6@6¼c for heavy; 6¼c for 200 to 220 lbs; 6¾c for 180 lbs, and 7c for pigs; western dressed 5¾@6¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 20.—Cattle: receipts to-day 816; total for the week 6,239; market slow at yesterday's prices; about 1,000 were disposed of; sales 341 Illinois steers, 1,097 to 1,325, at $5,50@6,25; 101 Missouri steers, 1,195 to 1,198, at $5,12½@5,70; 55 Ohio steers, 1,087 to 1,119, at $5,00@5,12½; 19 Indiana steers, 1,006, at $4,55; 106 Kansas steers, 1,122 to 1,207 lbs. at $4,50@5,35; 17 Michigan steers, 1,253 lbs. at $5; 129 Texas steers, 984 to 1,120 lbs. at $4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts for-day 1,600; total for week 8,800; market active at yesterday's advance; 40 and 65 Michigan sheep, 99 to 101 lbs. at $6,00@7,20; 243 Ohio sheep, 87 to 96 lbs. at $6,25@6,80; 240 Iowa sheep, 96 lbs. at $6,15. Hogs: receipts to day 6,700; total for week 22,500; market very dull; $4,80@5,20.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Cattle: receipts 2,161; quality generally not above medium; market fairly active and for nearly good steers, which are scarce, prices are steady, with sales of good at $5,25@5,50; choice $5,60@6; fair to good stockers sold at $3,50@4,25; good to choice $4,50@4,75; butchers' steers $4@4,50; shipments 591. Hogs: receipts 22,000; market fairly active all day for good shipping grades, and prices firmer at $4,50@4,75, with extras at $4,80; packers held off during the morning for lower prices, and in the afternoon sellers made concessions, and sales were made at $4,05@4,40 for common to good; shipments 11,797. Sheep: receipts 1,500; more active; prices steady; $4@5,70.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Cattle opened a shade firmer and closed dull at ⅛@¼c lower; very best 6@7⅝c; that generally rated first quality 5@6c; medium or good fair quality 4@5c; receipts 1,361; sales 1,215. Hogs: good grades scarce and in good demand, and ¼@⅜c higher; common dull at 6¼@7¼c; receipts 6,084. Sheep: light supply and fair demand; fair to extra 5@8c; receipts 854.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE TONIC OF THE PERIOD.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—GLOSSER—At the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, February 13, 1873, by Rev. L. M. Gardner, Mr. J. L. LEWIS, to Miss ANNIE C. GLOSSER, daughter of Frederick Glosser.

GREGG—BENNY—At the residence of the Rev. J. R. Turner, Remington, M. K. GREGG and LOUISE J. A., daughter of A. H. Benny, all of Allegheny county.

WALLACE—WRIGHT—On Tuesday, January 14, 1873, at Smith's Ferry, Pa., by the Rev. J. V. Wallace Mr. HARVEY WALLACE and Miss AMANDA WRIGHT.

McCOY—REED—At Christ's M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, 1873, GEORGE L. McCOY, Esq., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Dr. J. L. Read, all of this city.

LINDSAY—ADAMS—On Tuesday, February 18, 1873, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, J. H. Borland, by the Rev. John Galley, W. M. LINDSAY, of Allegheny, to ANNA M. ADAMS, of this city.

DIED:

McCULLOUGH—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., HENRY McCULLOUGH, aged 78 years.

SANDS—On Saturday morning, February 15, 1873, at his residence, New Texas, Plum township, Allegheny county, Mr. JAMES SANDS, in the 85th year of his age.

MUNHALL—At Oil City, on Sunday, February 16, JOHN THOMPSON, infant son of John and Hettie Munhall, aged 10 months.

SHAW—On Saturday, February 15, at 11 o'clock, MARION COLTART, wife of W. K. Shaw, in the 30th year of her age.

ADAMS—At her father's residence, 861 Penn avenue, on Monday evening, February 17th, at seven and a half o'clock, LIZZIE ADAMS, youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh Adams.

FRY—At Lake Side Home, Allen county, Indiana, Sabbath, February 10, LIZZIE J., wife of Oscar Fry, daughter of J. A. Kaufman, Esq.

TINSTMAN—At Broadford, Fayette county, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, February 15th, MARTIN O. TINSTMAN, aged 38 years.

PATTERSON—On Monday afternoon, February 17 1873, at the residence of his cousin, Moses Ward, Dempseytown, Venango county, Pa., JOHN W. PATTERSON, in the 22d year of his age.

OATES—On Tuesday morning, February 18, 1873, JOHN G. OATES, aged 82 years.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court street, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞TURNPIKE ELECTION—AN ELECTION will be held by the Stockholders of the GREENSBURG AND PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD CO., at the Central Toll House, on Turtle Creek Hill, on MONDAY, 3D DAY OF MARCH, NEXT, for the purpose of electing three Managers and two Auditors to serve for the ensuing year.
R. H. NEGLEY, Treasurer.
fe19:h80-S&dmh1-3

WANTED—AGENTS—LLOYD'S SHIPping Map of the U. S. for 1873 is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100,000 sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. T. LLOYD, Philadelphia, Pa. fe18:h79:d&s

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MILLER late of the township of Snowden, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to
PHILLIP SIMMONS, Administrator,
Library P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
February 15, 1873. fe19:h48

PITTSBURGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

Elegant Buildings. Well Selected Course of Study. Eight Departments.

TWENTY-FOUR TEACHERS.

Five Music Teachers. Native Teachers of French and German. Charges moderate. Spring term commences MARCH 26. Send to the President,
REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
For a Catalogue. fe21:S

FARM OF 105 ACRES,

On Lowry's Run, in Ohio Township,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19th,

AT TWO O'CLOCK,

Will be sold on the premises, in Ohio township, 2½ miles from Emsworth, formerly Fleming Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., the farm of Joseph Crawford, containing 105 acres, 70 acres of which is cleared and the balance covered with good timber. The improvements are a frame Cottage House of 5 rooms, good log barn, grain house and corn crib.
Terms at sale.
A. LEGGATE & CO.,
fe21:h90-S AUCTIONEERS.

RICHARDSON'S
New Method
FOR THE
PIANO

Unequalled—Incomparable! So admitted by the leading Pianoforte Teachers of the country, and its annual sale of 25,000 copies abundantly testifies to the fact.

THE TEACHER
Cannot use a more thorough or effective method.

THE PUPIL
Cannot study from a more concise or attractive system.

THE DEALER
Cannot keep in stock a book for which there is surer and greater demand.

Sold everywhere. Price, $3.75.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
fe19:ws-S 711 Broadway, New York.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Iowa and Nebraska Lands

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington and Mo. River R. R. Co.,

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be. CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate. COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow. A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to
GEO. S. HARRIS.
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
☞And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. fe11-S

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN,

And the F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO.

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall,
de19-S Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

We, the undersigned Executors of the estate of MILTON HARGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

On Saturday, March 8th 1873,

That tract of Land known as the Old Harger Mansion, farm in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing about sixty acres, upon which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling, with frame back building, frame Bank Barn, stone Milk House, and other outbuildings, and also Orchard of choice fruit.

This property is 10½ miles from Pittsburgh, ¼ mile from the Brownsville Road, and is well watered, and is underlaid with Coal and limestone; convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills.

Terms reasonable, and made known at Sale.
PETER SIMMONS,
H. E. McCORKLE,
Executors.

Persons wishing information about the property can call on H. E. McCorkle, near the premises, or by mail, address Surgeon's Hall, Allegheny county, Pa.
fe15:h63-S

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

se14:x23-d&W

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Stock offered for Spring planting is very superior embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, viz: Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety. Ten trains daily stop at Nurseries, Edgeworth Station, from Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh,
JAMES WARDROP.
☞No tree peddlers employed to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. feb27-S

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN,

ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,

Florists, 113 Smithfield street,
de14d&w. Opposite Postoffice.

100 YEAR ALMANAC.—FOR 50 CENTS we send POSTPAID an Almanac giving every Year, Month, Week and Day of the Century, also a Pocket Calendar for 1873. Extra inducements to Agents. Address
GEORGE A. HEARD & CO.,
no30:62-S Boston, Mass.

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. fe19-h78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
AT THE
Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,
No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,
No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Overcoats Reduced 25 Per Cent. from Former Prices.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.

Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
fe18:123-d&S

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,
se2:d&S

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF........TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe6:23-MTH&S DUFF & CAMPBELL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to George Sickman and Jacob Mowery on the estate of SARAH WOODFORD, deceased, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SICKMAN,
JACOB MOWERY,
Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.
JANUARY 18, 1873. ja3:g39

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JAMES W. McMICHAEL, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to
SAMUEL DICKSON,
JNO. McMICHAEL,
ja18:g17-S Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN UNKS, late of Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same to us without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please call and settle.
ELENOR UNKS, Ohio township,
L. T. UNKS, 412 Carson street,
ja11:72-S South Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration upon the Estate of FRANCIS LENNETT, deceased, late of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay to
J. W. BOYCE, Administrator,
South Fayette tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1873. ja18:g6-S

ON THE ESTATE OF MARY JANE CURRY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, letters of administration have been granted to me, to whom all parties having claims against said estate are requested to make themselves known without delay, and to whom all debts due it must be paid.
JOHN CURRY, Administrator,
ja11:f86-S Elizabeth Tp., near Elizabeth.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ALEXANDER McGOWN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
DAVID RIGGS, Library P. O., or
JOHN SHEPLER, Gill Hall,
ja11:f68-S Executors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, President,
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.

For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja20:g43-WF-eowW

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by matter express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
se14:w83-d&S

☞BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
no11:d35MWF-W

☞ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:e39-d&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
d&S

GERMANIA
SAVING
BANK,
NO. 65
FOURTH AVE.,
Bet. Wood & Market.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000

Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.

Assets on January 1st, 1873,

OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.

CHARLES MEYRAN, President.
C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors.

C. MEYRAN,	J. F. HAVEKOTTE,
A. STEINMEYER,	ADAM REINEMAN,
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WM. CARR,	JOHN JAHN,
WM NEEB,	HENRY KLEBER,
ALEX HOLSTEIN,	C. F. BAUER,
JOSEPH WALTON,	F. L. GROSS,
G. DAUBLER,	H. H. NIEMAN,
A. GROETZINGER,	J. DAUB,
A. KLOMAN,	WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
R. SIEDLE,	J. COHEN.

This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

CARPETS.

The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.

OIL CLOTHS.

The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.

Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

GREGORY'S
SEED
CATALOGUE

I was the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water-melon, and many other

New and Valuable Vegetables.

This season I have a new and exceedingly valuable squash, new varieties of corn, three fine melons, and other choice new vegetables for my customers.

My business is to supply, what every good farmer is anxious to get, the *very best* of vegetable seed. I grow a hundred and fifty kinds on my four seed farms, right under my own eye, *making new vegetables a specialty*, besides importing their choicest varieties from European growers. A fine selection of flower seed, home-grown and imported, will also be found in my Catalogue, which will be sent *free* to all applicants. As stated in my Catalogue, all my seed is sold under three warrants: 1st. *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d. *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d. *That my seeds shall be fresh and true to name.*
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
ja25:g58-S Marblehead, Mass.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.

902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now ready their Magnificent Stock of

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873.

No. 1. Final Account of James E. Haselett, Executor of George Haselett, deceased; filed November 6, 1872.

No. 2. Account of Goodman Y. Coulter, Guardian of the children of Wm. Lea, deceased; filed November 7, 1872.

No. 3. Final account of Mary Dunning, Thomas Dunning and James Ralston, the Executors of William Dunning, deceased; filed November 8, 1872.

No. 4. Final account of Joseph H. Hill, Administrator of Henry [illegible], deceased; filed November 9, 1872.

No. 5. Final account of Catherine McChoney, Administratrix of Patrick McChoney, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.

No. 6. Final account of Harrison P. Reynolds, Guardian of minor children of Edward Hogle, deceased; filed November 9, 1872.

No. 7. Final account of Robert Wilson, testamentary Guardian of James [illegible] Bughman; filed November 19, 1872.

No. 8. Final account of Jacob Guthub, Executor of Philip Guthub, deceased; filed November 19, 1872.

No. 9. Final account of Bernard Wunder, Guardian of Frederick Wunder; filed November 14th, 1872.

No. 10. Final account of James McQ. Douglass, Guardian of Mary E. Douglass; filed November 15th, 1872.

No. 11. Final account of Magdalena Neisergold, Administratrix of Henry Neisergold, dec'd; filed November 26th, 1872.

No. 12. Final account of Jacob Painter, Guardian of Mary Lindsay; filed November 20th, 1872.

No. 13. Final account of Samuel Floyd Executor of Alex. B. Atkinson, dec'd; filed November 21st, 1872.

No. 14. Account of Sarah Rowan, Executor of the estate of Charles Rowan, dec'd; filed November 22d, 1872.

No. 15. Final account of John Evans, Administrator of David Evans, dec'd; filed November 23d, 1872.

No. 16. Account of the Executors in the estate of David Koester, dec'd; filed November 27th, 1872.

No. 17. First and partial account of Wm Hamilton, Acting Administrator of H. D. Reymer, dec'd; filed December 2d, 1872.

No. 18. Account of the Executors of the estate of William McElherren, dec'd; filed December 3d, 1872.

No. 19. Final account of J. T. McKnight, Administrator of John Wilkesen, dec'd; filed December 4th, 1872.

No. 20. Account of George A. Bausantine, Sr. Guardian of R. H Reed; filed Dec. 5th, 1872.

No. 21. Account of Joseph Love and John B. Jones, Executors of Ruth Harper, deceased; filed December 6th, 1872.

No. 22. Account of William Glass and Samuel Glass, Executors of Samuel Glass, deceased; filed December 7th, 1872.

No. 23. Account of H. S. McKee, surviving Executor of Thomas McKee, deceased; filed December 10th, 1872.

No. 24. Account of H. S. McKee, surviving Executor of Frederick McKee, deceased; filed December 10th, 1872.

No. 25. Account of Samuel McQuity and David McQuity Executors of Andrew McQuity, deceased; filed December 11th, 1872.

No. 26. Final account of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Bakewell, deceased; filed December 11th, 1872.

No. 27. Final account of Robert Kennedy, Administrator of Thomas Reynolds, deceased; filed December 17th, 1872.

No. 28. Final account of Magdalena Urbain and Landelin Vogel, Executors of George Urbain, deceased; filed December 18th, 1872.

No. 29. Final account of James Miller Executor of Hiram Lockhart, deceased; filed December 19th, 1872.

No. 30. Account of John F. Walkinshaw, Administrator of Alex. W. Walkinshaw, deceased; filed December 20th, 1872.

No. 31. Final account of Wm. Swindell, Administrator of James Lapsley, deceased; filed December 21st, 1872.

No. 32. Final account of Mary J. Duff, Administratrix of John Bougner, deceased; filed December 23d, 1872.

No. 33. Partial account of Wm. Allen and Wm. Longden, Executors of Mary Marshall, deceased; filed December 26th, 1872.

No. 34. Distribution account of Emanuel Stotler and Sylvester Schwartswelder, Executors of Christian Stoner, deceased; filed December 28th, 1872.

No. 35. Final account of Mrs. Eliza McClintock, Guardian of Eliza McClintock; filed Dec. 31st, 1872.

No. 36. Account of the Executors of the will of John Herron, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.

No. 37. Final account of J. D. Beckman, Administrator of George Miller, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.

No. 38. Final account of C. P. Brugeman, Administratrix of B. Bruggeman, deceased; filed January 2d, 1873.

No. 39. Final account of John M. Boice, Executor of Allen B. McBride, deceased; filed January 3d, 1873.

No. 40. Final account of George B. Bissell, Administrator of Annie B. Bissell, deceased; filed January 6th, 1873.

No. 41. Final account of Adolph Seibel, Administrator of Charles Johnston, deceased; filed January 6th, 1873.

No. 42. Account of Edward Stokes, Executor of the will of Thomas Potts, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.

No. 43. Account of Wm. Cavitt, deceased, Executor of the estate of Andrew McMinn, deceased, filed by the Executors of Wm. Cavitt, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.

No. 44. Account of Wm. Cavitt, deceased, Executor of David Walker, deceased, filed by the Executors of Wm. Cavitt, deceased; filed January 8th, 1873.

No. 45. Account of Peter Ivory, Administrator of Susan McGuire, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.

No. 46. Final account of Joseph Crawford, Administrator of Sarah Crawford, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.

No. 47. Final account of Wm. Hehl, Administrator of John G. Koegler, deceased; filed January 10th, 1873.

No. 48. Final account of William Douglass, Administrator of John Porter, deceased; filed January 14th, 1873.

No. 49. Final account of Mary Heyl, Administratrix of John Heyl, deceased; filed January 14th, 1873.

No. 50. Final account of Francis M. Mitsch, Administrator of Mathias Mitsch, deceased; filed January 15th, 1873.

No. 51. Final account of John A. Conner and David Coon, Executors of William Colgan, deceased; filed January 16th, 1873.

No. 52. The account of William Theis, Administrator of John Theis, deceased; filed January 16th, 1873.

No. 53. Final account of David Coon, Guardian of Sarah E. and James Armstrong; filed January 17th, 1873.

No. 54. Final account of Julien Morrow, Guardian of Clarence S. Morrow; filed January 18th, 1873.

No. 55. First account of Alex. H. Miller, Guardian of Annie C. Snyder, one of the minor children of Dr. Robert Snyder, dec'd; filed January 18th, 1873.

No. 56. Final account of Alex. H. Miller, Esq., Guardian of Hera Snyder, now Hera Orne; filed February 18th, 1873.

No. 57. Account of A. W. Howard, Executor of Lydia Howard, dec'd; filed January 17th, 1873.

No. 58. Final account of Francis C. Dorrington, Administrator of Jas. Dorrington, Sr., dec'd; filed January 20th, 1873.

No. 59. Distribution account of John Martin and Thos. Barrett, Executors of Catharine Martin, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.

No. 60. Final account of Thomas Robinson, Administrator of Wm. Kelley, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.

No. 61. First and partial account of Thomas M. Bayne Administrator of the estate of Hugh Roberts, dec'd; filed January 21st, 1873.

No. 62. Final account of Alfred Brauff, Guardian of Eliza Jane Neel; filed January 22d, 1873.

No. 63. Partial account of Martha Abel, Administratrix of Frank Abel, deceased; filed January 22d, 1873.

No. 64. Final account of William McDowell, Executor of Colvill Dickson, deceased; filed January 22d, 1873.

No. 65. Partial account of D. W. Elder, Esq., Trustee to sell real estate of A. C. Alexander, deceased; filed January 24th, 1873.

No. 66. Final account of L. McIntosh, Administrator of Margaret Foerst, deceased; filed January 24th, 1873.

No. 67. Account of John Hughes, Administrator of Obey Roberts, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 68. Final account of Jacob Jordan, Guardian of children of Henderson Hays; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 69. Final account of Robert Eastman, Administrator of Daniel Sauck, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 70. Final account of Hugh Orr and Samuel McMillen, Executors of William Orr, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 71. Partial account of David McKelvey and Robert Black, Executors of Smith McKelvy, deceased; filed January 25th, 1873.

No. 72. Final account of J. K. Francis and Catharine Nicol, Administrators of the estate of William Nicol, deceased; filed January 29th, 1873.

No. 73. First and partial account of A. M. Brown, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Robinson, deceased; filed January 30th, 1873.

No. 74. Final account of S. [illegible] McClung, Esq., Administrator of Mary Ann Tate, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.

No. 75. Final account of Thos. C. Lazear, Esq., Administrator of James Neisbit, deceased; filed January 31st, 1873.

No. 76. Final account of John M. Edmundson [illegible]

[illegible]

JOS. H. GRAY,
Register.

PITTSBURGH, February 8, 1873.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 25, 1873.

Our local money market to-day shows signs of a returning ease. There seems to be more money at command for investment in first class commercial paper, but lenders are very cautious in their purchases of paper—rejecting most of the accommodation paper offered. Strictly first class business paper is not very plenty, and what is offered can be placed at 10 to 12 per cent.; inferior paper is not in favor and no quotations can be given.

To morrow we will publish a valuable table showing the assets, capital, surplus and impairment of capital of all our local fire insurance companies from whom the necessary information could be obtained. We direct attention to it, knowing it will be of service to all interested in our insurance stocks.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank	$ 69 50
Fifth Avenue Bank	114 60
Security Trust Company	105 50
Enterprise Savings Bank	48 50
Birmingham Gas Company	33 00

The Meadesville (Penn.) *Republican* says: "A case of much interest to bankers was tried in our Court of Common Pleas last week. The facts appearing in the trial were as follows: Eugene L. Smith made a note payable to John D. McFarland, or order. At the request of McFarland, Jessee A. Losee endorsed the note. McFarland, the payee, negotiated the note to Bissell & Co., bankers, of Petroleum Centre, and made the transfer by writing his name across the note below the name of Losee. The note fell due and was protested for non-payment. After protest the bank, wishing the note endorsed differently, had McFarland write his name across the back of the note, above that of Losee. The bank brought suit against Losee on the note. The defence was that the endorsement of the note in blank by Losee simply made him the second endorser, to be preceded by McFarland as payee of the note, and that being endorsed by the payee below Losee, it was irregular commercial paper, and the bank took it with enough upon its face to put them upon their guard. The verdict was for the defendant."

The above decision is important and merits the attention of our banks. We have seen considerable accommodation paper in which the drawer of the note, endorses the note *under* the name of the payee. This is certainly irregular and destroys the value and liability of the endorser. The above decision, as far as it goes, sustains this view, though the cases are not entirely similar. We advise bank officers to examine this point carefully, for their own safety in the future.

The Import Entries in New York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $9,983,515, against $8,028,264 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,641,326, against $4,089,230 same week in 1872. The Export of Gold and Silver not reported, against 356,956 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,848,317.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to February 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House:

July	$36,024,381	January	$37,689,752
August	42,892,119	Feb. 1	9,631,598
September	34,290,330	Feb. 8	5,929,842
October	30,686,752	Feb. 15	11,364,368
November	23,650,040	Feb. 22	9,983,515
December	26,925,208		
Total since July 1, 1872	$269,108,495		
Same time previous year	249,598,095		
Increase since July 1	$19,610,400		

In the New York stock market to-day, the fight between the bulls and bears has been about evenly balanced, though towards the close a general concession in prices took place in the entire list, except in Pacific Mail, which advanced one per cent. Erie is rather weaker on the intimation that an injunction will be served on the directors, restraining them from paying the dividend lately declared, because the dividend was not earned. If money continues growing tighter many stocks will go down, except St. Paul, Northwestern and one or two others which are already down low.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114⅝	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	116⅝	116⅜
" —coupons		118⅜
5-20—1862	115⅝	115⅝
5-20—1864	115⅝	115⅝
" 1865	116	116
" 1865 new	114⅝	114⅝
" 1867	116⅜	116⅜
" 1868—coupons	116	116⅜
10-40s	111⅝	114⅝
10-40s—coupons		114⅝
Currency 6's	114⅝	114⅝
New 5 per cents	113⅝	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104	103⅝
Erie	64⅛	64⅛
B. H. & E.	9⅜	9⅜
C. C. & I. C.	41⅜	41⅜
St. Paul	53	53
Do. preferred	74⅝	73⅝
Michigan Southern	94⅛	93⅝
Do. Central		108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		89⅜
Rock Island	114	113⅝

North Western Common	82	81
Do. preferred	90	90
Pacific Mail	67⅛	68¼
Western Union Telegraph	91⅜	90½
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅝	46⅜
Union Pacific	34⅝	34⅜
Toledo & Wabash	74⅛	73¾
Fort Wayne		93⅛
Harlem	125	125½

NEW YORK, February 25, 1873.

Money was stringent early; loans at 1-32@1-16 per day, but dull during the afternoon, 1-16 was the general rate, and before the close of bank hours there was business at ¼. The latest transactions were at 1-16. Sterling weak; at 108⅝@108⅞. Gold was more active, and advanced from 114¼ to 114⅝, closing firm at 114⅝@114¾. Loans at 3@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $33,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $81,000. Governments quiet, but firm. State bonds very dull. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Stocks were quieter and irregular, and in the main lower, but with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union, the changes were all inside of 1 per cent. Pacific fluctuated as follows: 67⅛, 67½, 69¼ and 68¼. Western Union fell from 91⅜ to 90½. Erie fell from 65 64⅝. New York Central from 104⅛ to 103⅝. Lake Shore from 94⅛ to 93⅝. Ohios from 46⅝ to 46⅜, Wabash from 74⅛ to 74, and Rock Island from 114⅜ to 113⅝. The market closed dull and heavy under the money stringency.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅜; 5-20s '62, 116⅛; do '64, 115½; do '65, 116; new '65s, 114⅝; '67, 116⅜; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅝. Ten-forties, 114⅛. Currency sixes, 114⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94⅝; Tennessee old, 81; do new, 81½; Virginia new, 45; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 31; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton 101; Western Union Telegraph Company, 90½; Quicksilver, 43⅞; Adams Express, 94⅛; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Union Express, 67; United States Express, 73⅛; Pacific Mail, 68; N. Y. Central, 103⅝; Erie 64¼; do preferred 78; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Northwestern, 81; do preferred 89⅞; Michigan Central, 108; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89⅝; Rock Island, 113⅝; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 74⅝; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110⅛; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 46⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 93⅛; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 93⅝; Panama, 9⅛; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 34¼; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 87⅛; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102; Hartford & Erie, 9⅛; Bankers' Bills, 8⅜.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 25, 1873.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged; sales at $1@1,50 for common to fair, and $2,00@2,50 per bbl for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUTTER—There is a brisk demand for the better grades, and with a light supply prices are firm and higher, we now quote at 27@30 for good to prime roll, and 31@32 for choice. Low grade butter continues dull and unchanged.

BEANS—The market is reported firmer, and we advance our quotations 25c per bushel, according to quality; $2.50@3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7,50@8 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues quiet and stocks are increasing somewhat, but there is no change in prices, which range all the way from 4½@7 cents, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3½ per doz; 2 lbs, $2,50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2,50 to $2,75.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7,50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $11 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CHEESE—Choice Goshen is quoted at 17@17½; Prime, 16@16½; fair, 14½@15½; common, 17½@14.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples continue to come in freely, stocks are rapidly accumulating, and the demand is very meagre; may be quoted at 3 to 5c. Peaches, also, in good supply and dull, prime halves offering freely at 7½c, with sales reported at 7. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The receipts, as might have been expected, have been checked by the cold weather, but the supply seems to be fully up to the demand and prices are without quotable change, ranging from 26@28.

FLOUR—The market is still reported quiet; as is always the case when the market gets into its present condition, when the indications generally point to lower prices, the demand has fallen off very materially, and holders, as a rule, are anxious to realize. Spring wheat flours may be quoted at $7,75@8,25 for fair to choice Wisconsin; $8,50 for choice Minnesotas; and $8@9,25 for good to choice red winters. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand and the arrivals continue light; fair to prime red may be fairly quoted at $1,75@1,80, and 5 to 10 cents per bushel more for white. Prime white Oats in fair demand but unchanged at 44@45; good mixed, 42@43. The market is full of inferior black oats, for which there are very few buyers and they are hard to sell at any price. Shelled Corn continues exceedingly dull, but prices are nominally unchanged, 48@49 on track, and 50@51 free in elevator. Ear Corn is also dull with sales at 49. Rye is quiet and unchanged: dealers are paying 90. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged: 85@90 for Spring and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported quiet, and there is no quotable change in prices.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13c; A Coffee, 11½c; B, 11⅜c Ex. C, 11⅛c; C, 11⅛c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 28c; loose, 27½c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8½c@9c; Rangoon, 7½c@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Loose sold from country wagons in Allegheny to-day at $26@38 per ton, according to quality. Baled continues very dull but prices are without quotable change; 23@28 per ton.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged; Bran 85@90cts. Seconds $1@$1.10. Middlings $1.20@$1.30.

ONIONS—In steady demand, and prices are sustained, $6@$7 per barrel.

POTATOES—There is an increased demand, and with continued light receipts, the market is firmer, although prices are no higher: we continue to quote in a jobbing way from store at 80 to 95 cents per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c; Clear Sides, 9⅛c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tcs, 9⅛c; half bbls, 9⅛c; pails, 10½. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅛@3¼c.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $5,50@$6 Timothy $3,50@$4. Flax seed $2

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines, 90@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873.

The crude market was weaker and prices are drooping; quoted at $2.15@2.17 per bbl at Parker equal to a shade less than 6c per gallon here. Refined also dull and weak; it was said that 19 would scarcely be realized for Philadelphia delivery, whereas 19½ was paid last week—in fact for the present there seems but little inquiry at any price. There would be more inquiry from the west, but for the trouble in getting it through; we are reliably informed that oil has been on the cars between here and St. Louis from 4 to 6 weeks; this is very annoying, but there seems to be no help for it. Purchases have been made here for the west, and it has been delayed while in transit so long that prices have dropped from 1 to 1½c per gallon; the result is that the great proportion of the western and southern orders are going to Cleveland, because oil can be got through from that point much quicker.

Oil barrels are quiet and unchanged. Country barrels, $1.85@1.90, city barrels, 9 lb. hoops, $1.90 @1.95; 10 lb. haops, $2@2.05.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart F. & Co. 359 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.	
Central Ref Co. 585 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.	
L. Irwin & Co., 495 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.	
Vesta Oil Co, 452 bbls to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.	
Wormser M & Co., 200 bbls to William King, Co., Philadelphia.	
Total	2091

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Liona O W, acct. O. J. Grier	316
Keystone O W, acct. S M Robinson	161
Commercial O W, acct. N W. Stevenson	395
Citizens O acct O. J Grier	75
Dodson B & Co. O W, acct. O. J. Grier	867
O. M. Edwards acct. O. J. Grier	906
Keystone O W, acct. Bushnell	32
Brilliant O W, acct. J N C & Co.	160
Total	3211

Provisions Market.

Henry Milward & Co., of Chicago, writes as follows:

Notwithstanding our receipts of hogs have been larger than was anticipated, the demand for both bulk and barreled meats for both home and foreign consumption has been so urgent and constant that any lower prices are regarded as unlikely, while the friends of the trade feel most hopeful as to the future. The large orders which are daily reaching us from England and the Continent of Europe—the increasing demand from the South, and the assured feeling that the crop will not be more than sufficient to supply the legitimate requirements of the needing world, render operators sanguine of lucrative results. The shipments from the seaboard astonish every one, while our shipments thither increase weekly. Owing to the intervention of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, observed as a general holiday, the shipments for the week have not been summed up and divided, as usual, and will not appear till Monday, but the records of the Board of Trade show that, for five days, the shipments of cured meats add up 15,082,638 pounds, and of lard about 6,000 tierces.

The railroad lines are all now taking freight moderately well. The great trunk lines have resumed business, and will not, it is to be hoped, allow themselves to be hampered again, and freights through to Liverpool are, we understand, reduced to 90c gold, via New York. The advance in all products has been very general, but most steady in dry salted meats. Mess pork wavered slightly in the early part of the week, but the depression, which was caused by the manipulation of speculators, was merely temporary. The trade has probably never been conducted on a more legitimate basis than during the present season. The purchases of mess pork have been mostly made with a view to providing for future consumption, and not for the purpose of speculation. The March purchases will probably all be received and stored for consumption, and the short sellers for April and May delivery may not find the country packers in a position to come to their aid as they did last year. The packing to the present time sums up 1,291,600, against 1,149,597 in 1872, and 872,929 in 1871.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace.o.	11	Shoenberger & Co.o	10
Pitts Bolt Co. o.	1	Reese, G & Co.o	2
McKnight D & Co.o	1		
Total			25

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Reese, G. & W.m.	1	Nimick & Co m.	1
Moorhead & Co.o	2	J. W. Porter.m	1
Lewis O & P.o	2	Pgh F & I.o	2
Wharton Bros.o	1		
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son.m.	4	W. Clarke & Co.m	1
Lewis O & P.	1		
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M. & O.o.	1	Graff, B. & Co.o.	4
Nimick & Co.b	1	Carnagie K & Co.o	1
Total			7

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour dull at $7,75@8,10. Wheat dull at $1,70 @1,72. Corn dull and easier at 39@40c. Rye, oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady at 93@95c. Eggs firmer at 23½c. Provisions steady. Mess pork strong at $13,50. Lard: steam steady at 7⅝@7¾c; kettle stronger at 8c. Bulk meats steady, shoulders held at 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7⅛@7¼c. Bacon firm and offerings light; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7⅝@7⅞c; clear sides 8c. Hogs firm at $4,80@5,25; receipts 1,000. Whisky steady at 87c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND February 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red held at $1,73; No. 2 do. $1,65. Corn quiet; 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 41c. Refined petroleum quiet; car lots 16c; Ohio oil, legal test, 24@24½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 25—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 93⅛; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40's, 89⅛; new 5's, 90⅝; Erie, 51⅝. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £216,000; rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 1 per cent. lower than the bank rate. Tallow 45s. Linseed oil 33s 10d.

FRANKFORT, February 25.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, February 25.—Rentes 50 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9⅜d; Orleans 10d; sales 8,000 bales; American 5,000; speculation and export 1,000. California white wheat, average, 11s 9d @11s 10; club 12s 6d@13s; red spring 11s 4d@12s 2d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 28s. Corn 27s @27s 3d. Total receipts of wheat for the past three days, 33,000 qrs.; American, 29,000; receipts of corn same time, 17,000 qurs.; American, 12,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower.

ANTWERP, February 25.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton active; middling upland 20⅜c; sales of futures 16,200; February 20⅜@20½c; March 20⅝@20 5-16c; April 20¾@20 9-16c; June 21¼c; July 21⅛@21⅝c. Flour less active; receipts 6,000, superfine western and State $6@6,75; common to good $7@7,60; good to choice $7,65@8,25; extra Ohio $7,20@10,50. Rye flour quiet at $3,80@6. Corn meal quiet. Whisky more active at 91½@92c. Wheat very dull; receipts 21,000; red and amber western $1,90@1,95, white western $2,10. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairley active; receipts 22,000 bush; new mixed western 65@65½c; old afloat 65½c. Oats dull; receipts 37,000 bush; new mixed western 51½@53c; old do in store 53c. Eggs, Hay, Hops and Coffee unchanged. Sugar in good demand; centrifugal 9⅝@9⅞c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 67@67½c. Mess Pork firm; new $15. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats firm; shoulders, seller March, 6c. Middles firmer and in good demand; short clear 8c; long clear 7⅝@7⅞c. Lard unchanged. Butter firm at 15@22c. Cheese 12@17c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 25.—Cattle: receipts today only 34; total for the week 2,346; a broken rail on the Lake Shore road prevented stock trains arriving on time; the market is at a complete stand still, and buyers and sellers are ¼ to ⅜c apart. That prices will recede a little seems inevitable. The only sale to day was 19 head Illinois steers, 1,145 lbs, at $5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 600; total for the week 4,800; market not fairly opened; the tendency of prices, under unfavorable Eastern news, is to a decline. Hogs: receipts for the week 4,600; market opened this morning with only seven loads in the pens; all offerings were disposed of, save one choice load, for which the owner demanded $5,37½, without finding a purchaser; feeling good; sales 927 pigs and hogs, 114 to 194, at $5,00@5,20.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Cattle quiet; fair to choice feeders $3,65@4,75; do native steers $4,50@6,00. Hogs steady at $4,25@4,75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled and lower; No 2 spring $1,19½@1,19⅝ seller March; No 3 do $1,09@1,09½. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 31c cash; 31¼c seller March; 31⅝@31⅞c seller April. Oats dull and lower; No 2 25⅜c; rejected 22@22½c. Rye dull and prices declined; No 2 63@64c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No 2 70@72½c. Provisions steady. Mess pork: demand active and prices advanced; $13,20@13,25 cash. Lard steady; $7,65 cash, or seller March. Green meats scarce and firm; no sale. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 4¾c; short clear 6⅞c. Dressed hogs $5,30@5,35 for heavy; $5,40 for light. Clover and timothy dull but unchanged. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 25.—There was a better feeling in trade to-day, with more activity in all branches. The market for cotton goods is unchanged, but strong and regular. Bleached shirtings, fine brown sheetings and denims are active. Worsted dress goods are brisk in first hands, and some favorite styles of Pacific, Manchester and Atlantic Mills are already sold ahead of production. Prints and ginghams are in fair request. Percales are active. Woolens continue rather quiet. Foreign goods are more lively with importers, but jobbers' sales are light.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Flour; fair demand; western superfine $5,75@6,75; extra $7@7,50. Wheat: stock scarce; red winter $1,65@1,96; amber $2@2,10. Corn: mixed western 60c. Oats quiet; mixed western 47@48c; white 50c. Rye quiet, at 80@90c. Mess pork firmer, at $15. Bacon; fair demand; shoulders 6¾c; rib sides nominal; clear rib sides 8⅜c. Hams firm, at 13@15c. Lard steady, at 8½@8¾c. Whisky 91½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middlings at 17½c. Flour, choice family at $9,75@10,00. Wheat scarce and firm at $1,85@1,90. Corn at 58c on orders in depot. Oats at 45@50. Corn meal at $2,30. Provisions active and higher; bulk meats, shoulders at 5⅝c; clear rib sides at 7⅛; clear sides at 7¾. Lard, kettle rendered at 9c. Sugar cured hams at 13½c. Country bacon, loose from wagons at 7¾@8c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Cotton and flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley slow at 90c. Rye dull and prices declined; No 2 65@67c. Whisky dull at 89c. Mess pork firm at $13,75. Dry salt meat stiff; shoulders and clear rib sides 4⅝@7c spot and seller June. Bacon firm; packed lots 6@7¾@8c cash. Lard firm; good 7⅛c cash.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Flour very dull. Wheat weak; red $1,90@1.95; amber $1,96@2,00. Rye steady at 90c. Corn active and firmer; yellow 58½@60c. Oats firmer; white 48@50c; mixed 46@48c. Refined petroleum seller March 19c; seller April 19½c; crude 14¼c. Whisky 91c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declining; No. 1 white Michigan $1,77@1,77½; No. 2 do. $1,55; amber do. $1,65½; No. 1 red $1,67¼; No. 2 do. $1,64¾. Corn dull and prices declining; high mixed seller March 39c; seller May 42½c; low mixed 38½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs $5,30@5,60.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,27¼; No 2 do $1,20¼. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 26c. Corn in good demand at 32½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 67c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2 73c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra white $1,96; amber $1,68. Corn steady at 42@42½c. Oats: demand good at 36c. Clover seed dull; $5,15@5,25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 25.—Grain quiet and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—25 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 6 do do, Myers & Son; 1 cars pipe, Jarvis & H; 4 do bbls, B D Moore; 60 cases cigars, Pretzfield & N; 3 do do, J M Sichell; 64 do matches, J D Thompson; 10 cks cider, Woodworth & D; 50 bbls flour, J Wilson & Son; 58 do d apples, H Rea Jr; 86 do molasses, S P S & Co; 68 do do, Knox & O; 37 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 69 do do, Carter Bro; 40 sks oats, J Rose; 22 bxs tobacco, T C Jenkins; 16 do do, T J Wallace; 18 do do, Atwell & Son; 17 do do drugs, R E Sellers & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—45 cars coal, N Y & C G C; 20 do do, S C Co; 3 do ice, A F Dalzell; 1 pkg cigars, 1 do tobacco, T J Wallace; 14 bdls hides, J Callery; 61 sks wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 do butter, 1 do eggs, H Kienginsmith; 1 bbls do, Welsh; 1 do do, McCallister & J; 1 do do, S Stevens; 1 do do, 1 do butter, J & A Dietz; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, Rihm & W; 1 do do, C Ochesliu; 29 sks corn, 70 do oats, L Luerbier; 32 do do, J Mark; 29 do do, Jas Graham; 6 hides, Seibert & B; 8 bxs h ware, Lysle B & Co; 3 cases o cloth, H McCallum; 50 bxs starch, Johnston & McF; 10 do do, D Haworth; 25 do do, W D Cooper Bro; 25 do do, J Porterfield; 1 bbl eggs, T Creed.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—20 tcs hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 bx 1 tobacco, Maul & G; 8 bx candles, Voight & McG; 42 bales b corn, R Dickey & Co; 1 bbl glye, Littell & M; 2 do do, Schmidt & F; 1 car hay, H J McCracken & Bro; 14 sks feed, Lang & McK; 91 bales hay, O H Alldrton; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 150 sks seed, Head Carson & Co; 1 car b wheat, W B Hays; 1 car hay, Scott & G; 260 sks malt, Franheim & V; 196 sks barley, F Schields, 1 churn power, S Hare & Son; 25 sks barley, Jno Ganguish; 10 trs hams H Riddle Son & Co; 1 car middlings, Bricker & Co; 1 car barley, Houck McC & Co 2 sks p nuts, Jos Totten; 8 hhds sugar, Weyman Bros; 25 bbls 1 oil Reese Owens; 38 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 22 do do, Holmes, Bell & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay, T Brady; 1 do do, Schnelbach & H; 1 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 23 bgs c seed, Loh & C; 9 do flour, Bricker & Co; 50 bbls stucco, W W Wallace; 50 do flour, Wormcastle & M; 10 do spts, S S Watters; 50 do do, Hostettor & S; 5 do alcohol, L Kennedy; 5 do do, Miller F & Co; 200 do flour, D Wallace; 400 do do, owner; 100 do do, S Lindsay Jr; 100 do do, C Hanaway; 46 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 10 do do, Curry & M; 9 do do, Dunlevy Bros; 29 kegs a butter, Voigt M & bo; 8 do lard, P Duff; 63 hides, G N Hoffstott; 29 cases tobacco, T J Wallace; 29 do do, Haworth & D; 10 bbls spts M Munhall; 6 do alcohol, R M Kennedy; 25 bgs t seed, G A Martin; 13 bbls onions, Head C & Co; 6 do whisky, S Klenderlinger; 20 do spts, Marshall Bros; 80 bxs h nails, Logan G & Co; 36 do soap, Dalzell & T; 5 bbls spts, J G Raible; 4 cases honey, C O Perrine 19 bgs seed, F Drake & Bro; 25 bxs hops, Reymer; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 1 car barley, Keil & R.

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And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
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CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with about six feet in the channel last evening. The weather has moderated slightly, but it is still quite cold and this P. M. the wind is still from the west. The Allegheny continues full of heavy floating ice, and navigation is virtually suspended. There is also considerable ice in the Monongahela.

The Brill for Nashville, and the Mollie Moore for St. Louis, are announced to depart as soon as the ice and weather will permit.

The E. H. Durfee left St. Louis for Red River on Saturday last with a big trip.

There are a large number of towboats en route for this port, laid up at different points along the river between here and Cincinnati.

The Exchange arrived at Nashville on Monday from Pittsburgh.

The gates of lock No. 3 are all right again, and it is probable that those at No. 5 will soon be in working order again.

—The Louisville Courier of Monday says: Capt. John A. Hook, of Pittsburgh, arrived in the city last night to look after the interest of the Mary Davage and barges, the boat that Capt. W. Anawalt lost his life from at Peckenpaube's Point on last Thursday night. By reference to the advertising columns it can be seen that a liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the body. We learn from Capt. Hook that the Mary Davage and barges arrived at Peckenpaugh's about 11 o'clock at night, when there was a heavy gale blowing. Capt A. after giving proper directions how to land the boat, went out upon the barges to see that they were all right, and while on them he was either blown overboard or knocked off by a projecting limb.

—We clip the following items from the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday: The Coal Hill, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, arrived Saturday night, and laid up at Coal Haven to clean boilers. She has six barges of salt, three of which are for St. Louis, and also has three fuel boats. She expects to proceed to her destination to-day. Pilots, Amos Gardner and Moses Kirkpatrick.——The Dictator, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with 2 barges iron ore and three empty barges, arrived during Saturday night, and lay in the mouth of Licking all yesterday.——The Panther passed down with a tow of coal yesterday.

—Four deck hands of the Nashville who shipped at Louisville for the round trip, demanded their wages at Little Rock, last Monday, and were refused. They went before United States Commissioners Goodrich, who gave them a verdict of $65. A similar case from the Colossal occurred the same day, the hands wanting $134. A judgment was rendered against the boat and the captain gave bond for trial at the next term of the United States District Courts in April next.

—Samuel E. Bickerstaff, of Cincinnati, has been nominated by the President for Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District, in place of Captain Devenny, of Steubenville. Mr. Bickerstaff, during the war, was chief engineer of the flotilla operating in the Lower Mississippi.

—A coalboat, one hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide, caught in the ice some time since, is posted for sale at Enterprise. It has no marks.

—We learn from the Galveston News that the steamer Belle Texas, built at Pittsburgh, and lately running in Texas, will go to New Orleans with the view of going into the bayou, Red River, or Ouchita River trade.

—The Belle Vernon left Cincinnati for Nashville, Saturday, with about all the freight she wanted, and had engagements below. Pilots—Geo. Sutton and Thos. Cree.

—The Mollie Ebert is enroute from New Orleans. Coming up, she was blown against the bridge at Cannelton, doing it considerable damage, but apparently not injuring herself.

—The R. A. Babbage is coming up with 4 barges ore for Pittsburgh, and the Raven with 5 barges for Louisville.

—The Victory is on her way up the river, with 1,755 tons of ore for Spaulding, Woodward & Co., Steubenville, O.

—The new passenger packet receiving her machinery and outfit at Middleport will be christened Katie Did.

—The spars and derrick of the Exporter fell at Little Rock last Monday, injuring three persons severely.

—The sunken Wild Duck, raised and repaired, was to leave St. Louis on Tuesday for Pittsburgh with five barges ore.

—The barge Omega sunk at the foot of Carrolls Island, has been raised, and will go on the docks at St. Louis for repairs.

—Colonel Chas. K. Peck is yet in Washington waiting for a decision about the Government transportation contract.

—John Jenkinson, fireman on the Storm No. 3, was drowned Friday as the boat was leaving the coal yard at Middleport.

—The Far West is on the sectional docks at St. Louis, to repair damage to her side caused by the tug S. C. Chubb running into her.

—At New Orleans, last Friday, coal was sold to steamers at 75c. per brl. At Baton Rouge, same time, the price was 70c per brl.

—The sidewheel steamer W. J. Portevent, built in the fall of 1871, is for sale at Galveston, Texas. She has capacity for 1,200 bales.

—The Mountaineer arrived at St. Louis Saturday, from Missouri river, with 300 tons.

—The barges sunk by the W. H Brown at Ravenswood last month have been raised.

—$5,000 cash was offered in Nashville the other day for the Ella Hughes, but was refused.

—The Comet was to leave St. Louis for Pittsburgh, with two barges containing 400 tons ore.

[*For Latest River News see First Page.*]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND NASHVILLE, the splendid steamer BRILL.
Captain.....A. M. COX
Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, as soon as the weather moderates.
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ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.........J. C. KILGORE, Supt.

ECLIPSE
STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.

W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
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O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au24:x52

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE.
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank

WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Co
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and I
Prison Doors and Co
OFFICE AN
COR. SECOND, T
LIBERTY STRE
☞Orders sent to the a
attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:56am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:05am
Phila. Ex	3:20pm	Southern Ex	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:30pm	Pacific Express	1:55pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wall's No. 2	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:30am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:10pm	Wall's No. 3	11:10am
Johnstown Ac	4:00pm	Wall's No. 4	[illegible]
Brinton Accom. No. 1	[illegible]	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wall's No. 5	5:35pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Wall's No. 6	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:56 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:20 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 8:24 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:33 A. M.; New York 6:30 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:55 A. M.; Baltimore 2:40 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:30 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh 3:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:35 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:30 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:56 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 1:03 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M. Leave Pittsburgh at 9:25 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office. For further information, apply to

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
de23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:50am	Springdale No. 1	6:35am
Freeport No. 1	7:15am	Freeport No. 1	8:35am
Claremont Ac	11:10am	Express	10:30am
Express	2:10pm	Claremont Ac	1:10pm
Springdale No. 1	2:20pm	Freeport No. 2	3:49pm
Freeport No. 2	4:40pm	Mail	5:45pm
Springdale No. 2	6:30pm	Springdale No. 2	6:25pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 4:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:38am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:45am	Wheeling Ex	10:35am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex	4:58pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	4:58pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	5:58pm
Pacific Express	1:43pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	6:53pm
Wheeling Ex	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	6:53pm
Erie Express	4:38pm	Erie Express	7:28pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac	8:58am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac	1:08pm	New Castle Ac	10:33am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:58pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac	6:58pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	5:58pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:28am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac	6:58am
Wash. Accom	8:48am	Wash. Accom	8:58am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac	12:38pm
McDonald Ac	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex	12:38pm
Southern Ex	1:38pm	McDonald Ac	2:58pm
Steubenville Ac	4:08pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac	6:13pm	Fast Line	8:38pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:12 pm Southern Express will arrive daily.
12:38 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:58 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:20am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	3:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 42 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. E. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 42 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets,
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
dell Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:20am	8:25pm
Night Express	8:40pm	5:55am
Day Mail	11:50am	5:45pm
Brady's Bend Accom	3:20pm	10:35am
First Soda Works Accom	9:40am	8:20am
Second Soda Works Accom	5:55pm	2:15pm
First Hulton Accom	6:50am	6:40am
Second Hulton Accom	4:35pm	9:00am
Third Hulton Accom	10:50pm	7:20pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:30 am, arriving at Parkers at 11:42 am. Returning, leaves Parkers at 4:40 pm, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:50 am, and leave at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh.

STEEL WORKS.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 159 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,

Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10-m55

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATES
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
my25-l46 PITTSBURGH.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

The Local Option Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 23, 1873.

The Senate meets this (Monday) evening and is far ahead of the House in the business of the Session.

The Local Option Struggle.

On Wednesday Mr. Mahon (Franklin), when original resolutions will be in order, will move to proceed to the consideration of the local option law, and amend it by shortening the notice from three weeks to ten days. He will then move for a special session on Wednesday night. A majority can fix this. Then will pass it up to the third reading, and he will then move for a special session on Friday for the consideration of this bill, when the final struggle will take place. If the temperance men desire to be on hand for effective work they must come here on Tuesday evening, and be ready for the opening of Wednesday morning's session.

State Normal School Accepted.

The Committee on Education on Saturday visited the new State Normal School in the Cumberland Valley. It was turned over to the State and received by the committee. Remarks were made by Mr. Lawson (Clarion) and others.

Chambersburg Relief.

The Chambersburg Relief bill has been prepared, and will be introduced in the House this week by one of the members from that district. The bill will ask that the State pay the interest on the adjudicated claims until the General Government assumes the whole amount. It is impossible to tell the feeling here on the bill, as it has not been discussed in this session at all.

Penitentiary Removal.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the resolution for a Commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Penitentiary, and explained that this was only a preliminary, in order to afford the Legislature the necessary information, and would not cost one dollar. Passed.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1873.

HOUSE.

Local Option in Allegheny.

The act supplementary of the local option law as far as the same relates to Allegheny, being on the Speaker's table, he was about to refer the same to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, whereupon Mr. BALLANTINE moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOSEPHS objected.

On division there were thirty-seven for the motion and twenty-nine against, standing vote. Lost for the want of a two-thirds vote. There was no call for the yeas and nays. So there is no person on the record. This is a virtual defeat of the bill as to its reference to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. It was supported by the liquor men.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1873.

A Compromise under Advisement.

From information given by the special Treasury agent here, it appears that the Treasury Department at Washington has under advisement, as yet, proposals for a compromise of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which has been recommended by the United States District Attorney.

The Walkill Bank Defalcation.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentation in relation to the defalcation in the Walkill Bank, charging A. R. Hurlburt, late Comptroller of the Currency, with gross and criminal neglect in assisting the President and Cashier of the bank in concealing its rotten condition, which was known to the Comptroller as early as February 14, 1871, and also charging Wm. M. Graham and Charles H. Horton, President and Cashier of the bank, with the embezzlement of its funds. A copy of the indictment will be presented to the following persons: The Comptroller of the Currency, Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Banking.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Receipts for the week at all ports, 108,789; last year, 75,362; total receipts, 2,602,380; last year, 2,192,670. Exports for the week, 58,157; last year, 53,206; total exports, 1,463,265; last year, 1,204,245. Stock at all ports, 557,638; last year, 570,568; stock at interior towns, 90,900; last year, 87,406; stock at Liverpool, 498,000; last year, 566,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 38,000; last year, 160,000.

Rosenzweig Again Indicted.

Rosenzweig, the alleged murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was recently brought here from Sing Sing on a writ of error, and granted a new trial, though he had been sentenced to seven years, was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for murder in the first degree, and will probably be arraigned on Monday.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1873.

The Burned Steamer Erie.

The crew and passengers of the steamer Erie, which was burned at Pernambuco on New Year's day, arrived here last evening on the Brazilian mailsteamer Ontario. The Captain of the Erie says that the origin of the fire is a mystery to him. It is understood that an investigation into the case is soon to be made by the Government Inspectors.

Colored Soldiers.

It is proposed to raise a colored regiment of infantry for this military district, subject only to orders from the commander-in-chief and division commanders.

Spaniards Celebrating the Republic.

A large representation of Spaniards met at the Maison Doree last evening to celebrate the establishment of the Republic in Spain. Many speeches were made, and in the course of one by Senor De Conto, he said he looked upon the establishment of the Republic as a virtual abolition of slavery in all Spanish dependencies. During the evening a telegram was sent to the cabinet and people of Spain congratulating them upon the establishment of a republican form of government and assuring them of the hearty sympathy and support of all Spaniards in America.

THE INDIANS.

The Modoc War—The Peace Commissioners Divided in Their Opinions.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—A courier arrived from Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. Bob Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Captain Jack's camp on Thursday, but had not returned on Friday at four o'clock P. M. When she left she gave all her rings and jewelry to her husband. Much anxiety is felt for her safety, as she was to have returned before. The Peace Commissioners were at Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided in their counsels. Case insists on unconditional surrender. Mecham and Applegate think the Modocs have been badly treated. O'Denzl, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Mecham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there have no hope of peace on the terms likely to be offered, and doubt whether Mecham and Applegate can get to talk with Captain Jack, notwithstanding their friendly disposition. Mecham, supposed to be fatally stabbed by Perry last week, will recover.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Destructive Fire—The Main Part of the Town Burned.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 21.—The *Courier* has an extended account of a great conflagration at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa., by which the main part of the town was swept away this afternoon and evening. The fire commenced at about half-past three o'clock, and, driven by a high wind, spread with great rapidity. The Opera House, Adams Hotel, Emlenton Pipe Company's office, Postoffice, Savings Bank, St. Petersburg Hotel, Occidental Hotel, Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office, Western Union Telegraph office, hardware and clothing stores, were among the buildings burned.

Murder and Suicide in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A most horrible case of premeditated murder and suicide occurred at Waseca, Minnesota, on Monday last. It appears that two Germans, named Alexander Busen and John Ruff, the former married, the latter unmarried, owned and worked a farm together, and that finally Busen was driven away and Ruff took full possession of the farm and of the Busen family. Recently the grand jury found an indictment against Ruff and the woman for adultery, which greatly alarmed them. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors, going to Busen's house, found it shut up, and breaking in, discovered Mrs. Ruff and her youngest child lying on the bed bathed in blood, their throats cut from ear to ear. On the floor beside the bed lay the lifeless body of Ruff, with his throat also cut. From a letter left by both the man and the woman, it is evident that they agreed upon this tragic method of escape from the clutches of the law.

Explosion in an Oil Refinery.

CORRY, February 20.—One of the stills in the Downer Kerosene Oil Company's refinery of this place, burst this morning about six o'clock, blowing off the roof and one side of the building. The steam pipes were therefore useless. The man tending the still had just left, thus saving his life. The explosion shook buildings a mile away.

The fire was caused by the explosion of two agitators containing five thousand gallons of heavy naphtha. The agitators were in close proximity to the engine which works the pumps of the works, which was in great danger, the flash going through the engine room, but luckily igniting nothing. The fire extended to the two other agitators in the same building, which is close to a large iron tank having about six thousand gallons of tar in it.

President Grant's Residence Destroyed by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The residence of President Grant, known here as the "Old Dent Homestead," situated six miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.

FOREIGN.

Intrigue for the Throne of Spain.

GENERAL SICKLES ON THE SITUATION.

SPAIN.

Preparing for War.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Castelar and Elchegaray, Ministers of Finance, made reassuring statements as to the peaceful condition of the Republic. The ministry propose to apply ten millions of reals, from the war fund, for the purchase of improved small arms.

The Trouble at Barcelona.

The trouble at Barcelona arose in consequence of the temporary commander of the garrison, who suspected the officers of the municipal Government to be Alphonsists, establishing a substantial condition of martial law there. The troops were placed under arms and reviewed, but the majority sympathized with the people, who were unwilling to submit to the military. Under orders from Madrid, the officer abandoned his interference and quiet was restored.

Ministry Changes Expected.

MADRID, February 23.—Changes in the Ministry are expected. It is probable that Chao will be Minister of Finance, Suances Minister of Marine, Abazuga Minister of Colonies, and Shouville Novillos Minister of War.

General Sickles on the Situation.

General Sickles, American Minister, gave a reception last night, which was attended by Senor Castelar, leading diplomatists and men of letters in the city, and several representatives of the Spanish nobility. The reception was succeeded by a ball given to the Diplomatic Corps, which lasted until four o'clock this morning. Politicians present at the festivities discussed the state of affairs in Spain with the American Minister, who recommended vigilance, prudence, energy and patriotism. The present, he said, was a critical moment. He considered it unwise to allow the people to bear arms until they had received a military organization. The people appeared to know their rights. They must, as soon as possible, learn their duties as citizens. Then they would be enabled to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

[Special to N. Y. Herald].

The Excitement Increasing.

MADRID, February 22.—The excitement is increasing, particularly among workinmen. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and Red Republicans are urging extreme measures. The Carlists in their operations are very active, and the army is dissatisfied. Washington's birthday reception by the American Minister became a Republican demonstration. The reactionists are extravagant in their expressions of hostility to the American Minister, whom they regard as officiously active in Spanish politics.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

How King Amadeus was Checkmated.

LONDON, February 23.—In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate the possible declaration of a Spanish republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise, a veritable *coup d'etat*. Amadeus would have not abdicated had he known that this end, in consequence of his act, was in any degree probable, inasmuch as the two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a Republican Government, would have enormous influence on the third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his father's throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. The artillery officers are all Monarchists, all members of old families. He believed that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the ministry, who were determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor, and he would return at their head, his hands being then free from constitutional trammels; but he was completely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many members of the Cortes, not Republicans, to vote with the Republican party in order to overreach the royal maneuvre. Amadeus, however, seems not to have relinquished his hope for recall. The Spanish Republic seems a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch, and accept the payment of a slight indemnity rather than let things take their course. He regards the Spanish Republic as the consequence of the French Republic, and is uncertain where this desire for Republics will stop.

Conspiring to Re-establish a Monarchy.

LONDON, February 24.—An agreement has been made between the Duke De Montpensier and the adherents of ex-Queen Isabella to place Prince Alphonso upon the throne of Spain, the Duke to be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonso, and the latter to marry the youngest daughter of the Duke. Isabella accepts the programme, and two important parties, therefore, will act together in the present crisis.

Carlist Chieftains.

BAYONNE, February 24.—Letters from Carlists in Spain report that Dorregaray, Valdespina, Marquis of Holpazas and other Carlist chieftains have entered Spain and have been received with rejoicings.

Soldiers Demanding their Discharge.

The soldiers of an infantry batallion in Barcelona demanded their discharge from the service.

Republicans Clamoring for Arms.

The Republicans in Bilbao are clamoring for arms, and the authorities have promised to supply them as soon as received.

Don Carlos Claiming to be King.

PARIS, February 24.—It is reported that Don Carlos is at Vera, in Navarre, about forty miles north of Pampeluna. He issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., calling the National troops to come to their King.

CANADA.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Riot at Quebec.

QUEBEC, February 24.—The nomination for candidates for Quebec (east division) in the Provincial House of Assembly took place today. A furious riot began between the Conservatives and adherents of the candidates of the National party. Pistols knives and clubs were freely used. About three thousand persons took part in the riot, which lasted an hour and a half. Two men were killed and many wounded. It is expected that some of the wounded will die. The hustings were torn down, and the candidate of the National party beaten. Armed police are now patrolling the streets in force, and have dispersed most of the rioters. Conflicts in the streets are, however, frequent. The polling takes place on Monday next, when more serious outbreaks are apprehended, as Longevin has telegraphed from Ottawa that the Government candidate must be elected, cost what it may, and the supporters of the National party, on the other hand, are determined to elect their man, Pelletier. There is great excitement.

FRANCE.

Rupture in the Assembly.

PARIS, February 21.—The vote of the Committee of Thirty on Wednesday in favor of creating a second Chamber of the Assembly, led to a complete rupture between the Right and Right Centre.

Legitimists vs. Orleanists.

PARIS, February 21.—A quarrel between the Legitimists and Orleanists has broken out afresh, with increased bitterness. The *L'Union* newspaper accuses the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audiffrett Pasquier of making a contract with Thiers and the Assembly, their motive being solely to obtain office for themselves and friends.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—James Brady, for the murder of J. Dixon in a saloon in Keokuk, Iowa, in December last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

—Reports from Ft. Benton say the famous Sioux chief Setting Bull was killed recently at Ft. Peck, Montana, by a half-breed interpreter named Bienorar, while helping himself to goods at that post.

—At Bethlehem, Pa., Monroe Snyder was murdered last Friday night and his body thrown into the river, whence it was recovered. He is thought to have been followed from New York, where he had been collecting.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* (liberal Mormon) proposes the bill of Senator Pool legalizing polygamous marriages in the past, and this is understood to be the view of all reasonable Gentiles, so far as plural marriages are concerned.

Disagreeable Weather—Death of a Soldier In the War for the Union—Bank President Dead—Rough Feed for Stock, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., February 17, 1873.

DISAGREEABLE WEATHER.

We have had very disagreeable weather for several days past and rain from Saturday evening until yesterday noon, taking off most of the snow and making our streets as muddy and sloppy as they can be made, and raising our streams to flood heighth.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Mr. J. Westley Brown, formerly a resident of this place, but for the last eighteen months keeping hotel at Ohio Pyle Falls, on the P. W. & B. railroad, died on last Friday, after a very short sickness, and was brought here the next day, to the residence of his father-in-law, D. M. Springer, and was buried yesterday, in Oak Vale Cemetery, with all the ceremonies of "Free Masonary" and "Honors of War." He was an honored and faithful member of the celebrated Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, infantry, Colonel Joshua B. Howell, commanding, and served throughout the war of the rebellion. He leaves a wife and two children, a large number of relatives, and a host of friends to mourn his sudden death in the prime of life.

DECEASE OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

Mr. M. O. Tintsman, of Broadford, on the P. W. & B. railroad, President of the Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, died on Saturday, but we have not yet heard any of the particulars of his decease.

The farmers in the country are already beginning to feel a scarcity of rough feed for their stock and are saving all they can.

The Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1873.

The Centennial Meeting.

The topic of conversation with the delegates before the House was called to order was the Centennial meeting held in the hall, last evening. They were mostly well satisfied with the demonstration, and it undoubtedly has awakened new interest among the members from every part of the State.

The Suffrage Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Suffrage, Election and Representation, debate being resumed on the Seventh Section and the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, yesterday.

Mr. Hazzard believed that there was no punishment too great for the man who violated the election laws, and did not wish to see the amendment carry.

Mr. Knight moved to amend the amendment; after the word "suffrage" in the second line, insert "for the term of four years."

Judge Walker, Mr. Hopkins and others discussed the subject briefly, and mainly against placing the pardoning power in the Executive or the Legislature.

Mr. Armstrong modified his amendment, making it virtually the same as that of Mr. Knight, which was withdrawn.

The vote was taken on the amendment, when it was lost.

The vote was then taken on the section as reported, and it was agreed to.

The Ballot Again.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the second section was carried, and the question of open or secret ballot was again before the committee.

Mr. McAllister offered a substitute for the section which had been voted down on Tuesday, as follows:

"All elections shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officer opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested to by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer. *Provided*, that the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

On motion the Committee rose and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1873.

Mr. Dimmick's Successor.

Mr. Fell reported the action of the committee on selecting a successor to Mr. Dimmick, resigned. Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, Northampton county, was selected, and was sworn in as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania by the President.

The Ballot Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, on the second section, suffrage, election and representation, the immediate question being on open or secret ballot.

Mr. Cochran said that he was not given much to the *cacoethes loquendi*, but he could not at this point allow this question to pass without an expression of his opinion. According to the section presented we are asked to depart from the old and safe mode of electing our officials, which has been in practice since the days of William Penn. We are asked to relinquish the ballot for which all the nations of Europe are clamoring at this very moment. They have watched our progress as a people, and they appreciate the fact that the ballot has not proved a failure, but a success. The Committee ask us to make an experiment, which bears on its face the very impress of evil to the Commonwealth. Our people are content with the ballot as it is, and they do not require us to uproot and overthrow that great bulwark which has been in the past their protection and the glory of a free government.

Another Amendment.

Mr. Turrell offered an amendment, as follows: *Provided*, This article shall apply only to cities of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards; but any county of a like number of inhabitants, by vote of a majority of its qualified electors in favor thereof, taken at any general election, may have the same applied to its locality; the same notice to be given of the taking of said vote by the sheriff of the county on the written requisition of fifty electors of the county, as is given of the general election.

Mr. Runk could not vote for a restriction upon the ballot-box, which would prevent the honest poor men of the State in thousands of instances from voting. The evil of fraud did not rest with them, but with a few persons in all large cities who wielded money for the purpose of prostituting the ballot. He believed that in our large cities the precincts should be confined to two hundred voters, and that the Convention should be able to throw such additional guards about the ballot-box as would render it impregnable to the attacks of villainy and corruption upon its purity, without depriving the honest poor man of the privilege which he has enjoyed for nearly two centuries.

Mr. Gowen said that unless there was some reform, no honest, intelligent man in the State would be permitted to vote at our elections. Nine out of ten of the citizens of this State felt that something should be done to check the frauds sweeping over the land.

Mr. McVeagh rose in his seat and replied to the charges made by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Gowen, in a brief but caustic speech, which was listened to with great interest.

Several other members made remarks, when the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, to strike out the word "shall," and insert the word "may," which was lost, ayes 41, nays 44.

The substitute of Mr. Turrell was defeated, 39 ayes to 51 nays. The section, as amended, for the numbering and endorsing of the ballots, was finally agreed to. The vote being 53 in favor of to 47 against.

Contested Election Cases.

The 8th section was then taken up, as follows:

In cases of contested elections no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterward be used against him in any judicial proceedings.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Buckalew, McClean, Simpson and McAllister, and the section was then adopted.

THAT PROBLEM.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14th, 1872.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of the 12th inst., there appeared a solution of the "Will Problem," which, even though given by a lady and purporting to be "the only true solution," cannot possibly satisfy the conditions of the will. These were two: first, if the offspring proved to be a son, he was to share equally with his mother. This is the same as though the father had said that he considered the *son's* claim in the division of the property as precisely equal to his *mother's*. The second condition was that if the offspring should prove to be a daughter, she should receive one third and the mother two thirds of the property—£4,500. This is the same as though the father had said he considered the daughter's claim in the division as just one half that of the mother's. The fact of both a son and daughter being born does not necessitate any change whatever in the relation they stand to each other, which is that the mother shall have twice as much as the daughter, and, as "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other," *ergo*, the son also must receive twice as much as the daughter. Taking, then, one part as the daughter's share, two parts would represent the mother's, and also two parts would represent the son's share, and five parts, £4,500, or the whole fortune.

Then, as 5 : 1 :: £4,500; X £900—Daughter's share
" 5 : 2 :: £4,500; Y £1,800—Mother's share
" 5 : 2 :: £4,500; Z £1,800—Son's share.

This solution satisfies all the conditions of the will and would therefore seem to be the "true solution." Very respectfully yours,

F. A. BARR,
Western University, Pittsburgh.
February 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of Wednesday, 12th inst., I see a solution of the Smith Legacy as per John Bonycastle, Prof., &c. Now I hold that John's rendition of the solution is wholly wrong—not being in accordance with the bequest or the ratios given. By what authority does he seek a ratio between the sons' and daughters' shares, when he has the ratio of both to the mother's share given in the will? To give the mother $2,000, the son $1,500 and the daughter $1,000 certainly would not be carrying out the intent and meaning of the will, when it explicitly directs that the son shall have *as much* and the daughter *half as much* as the mother receives.

In Parker's Philosophy of Arithmetic, page 349, there is a problem of a kindred nature to the Smith bequest, and the answer is obtained by precisely the same logical reasoning I gave in my solution published in your issue of the 5th inst., which is the only reasonable and correct one that can be given.

In a work published by Nicholas Pike, many years ago, there is an example of the same kind, and I have solved it also by the same reasoning, and with such authority as Park and Pike at my back, I will respectfully beg leave to differ with John Bonycastle and his lady friend.

Yours, J. G. B.

PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In Wednesday's issue, Feb. 12, I notice an answer to a mathematical problem given by a lady that has sojourned in England, and who gives the answer as found in some English Professor's work, and she states that the daughter receives ⅓, the son ⅓ and the mother twice as much as the daughter, or ⅔. Now I would like to know how she can make it out that the son receives anything, when the daughter receives 3-3 and the mother ⅔. I always thought that was the whole.

Yours,
J. P. SMITH,
Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

....Of all the extraordinary marriages the one performed near Mercer, a few days since, heads the list. A young couple who were out buggy riding were suddenly taken with a desire for matrimony, and having met the eccentric 'Squire of the town, who was accustomed to marrying people on the street corner in broad daylight, and under all sorts of other odd circumstances, they started for his office. On the way they were overtaken by a heavy shower, and took refuge under a canal bridge. The rain continued, with no indication of a very speedy termination, and the 'Squire, who favors the principle of improving spare moments, suggested that the ceremony be performed then and there. The anxious couple blushingly consented, and the knot was made as fast as it could have been done in a drawing-room or a church.

....Washington was born February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was in the 68th year of his age at the time of his death. Had he lived until Saturday he would have been 141 years old.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

A Mysterious Death at Johnston's Station—A Probable Case of Poisoning—The Suspected Criminal still at Large.

Yesterday morning information was brought to the Mayor's office that a sudden death had occurred at Johnston's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under very suspicious circumstances, and requested that the matter be investigated. The particulars, as related at the Mayor's office, are as follows: Some time ago a music teacher, named William Nimms, who lived on St. Clair street, in this city, removed to Johnston's Station, near Parnassus, with his wife, and took lodgings with a family, living at that place. Mr. Nimms continued the pursuit of his profession in this city, occasionally visiting his wife. On last Thursday she was taken sick and Nimms went to see her and gave her a drug of some kind. Soon after this Mrs. N. grew worse, when her husband informed the family that he had given her three or four drops of croton oil, and that made her worse at first; but, he added, she will soon be all right. He then left the house, after which his wife remarked to the lady attending her, that she didn't want to take that stuff, but that her husband insisted and she finally consented.

On Friday night the woman died, and her husband was immediately notified. He did not return to Johnston's station, however, but sent the following letter to a friend there, and which was received the next day.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1873.

Friend Wylie: Will you be good enough to see to my wife being buried. I am unfortunately taken sick. All expenses I will settle on Monday next. She is 41 years old, and her Christian name is Maria Anne. I seem to have nothing but bad luck. Just attend to this and I shall be very grateful. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM NIMMS.

According to this request, the woman was buried on Saturday, and the letter was read at the grave. Great indignation was expressed by the people at this cold blooded epistle, and suspicions were at once aroused. It has been since ascertained that Nimms was not sick, but that he was in a saloon in this city on Friday night, and that he carried the letter to the Union Depot himself on Saturday morning, and delivered it to the conductor who took it to Johnston's. The Detectives have diligently searched for Nimms, but so far without success. It is thought that he has left the city, and thus far no developments have been made in this very mysterious affair.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

A petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Elder Crawford vs. Thomas J. Crawford, of Mercer county. The usual orders were made.

In the case of Wm. E. Putnam vs. James P. Tanner, the rule to show cause why the order made November 12, 1870, on ex-Marshal Rowley, to pay money into Court should not be discharged, was referred to Register Harper to take testimony and report.

In the case of J. Johnston, bankrupt, an argument was heard on exceptions filed to report of Register Willard, allowing certain judgments as prior liens. Mr. W. S. Purviance arguing for exceptions and Hon. W. W. Ketchum contra. Decision referred.

P. Featherstone, of Allegheny, a bankrupt, filed a petition for discharge. An order for final examination on the 24th of March was made.

Samuel Kelley, step son of Daniel W. Gilbert, charged with making and circulating counterfeit silver coins at Parkers, was arrested as a material witness. Kelley is about fifteen years of age, and is a very important witness against Gilbert. An order for the removal of the boy to the Washington county jail was made, and he will be detained in that institution until the May term of Court.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,410. Reversing-Link-Motion.—Thomas L. Crowley, Parker township, Butler county, Pa.

135,418. Harrow.—Cyrus Stith, Irwin's Station, Pa.

135,451. Ratchet-Drill.—Josiah Swank, Depew, Pa.

135,457. Top Plate for Cooking Stoves.—Edward R. Wehrle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,512. Manufacturing Iron and Steel.—Ogden Bolton, Jr., and John Fedder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

135,600. Folding Door-Key.—Joseph Seibert, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company, same place.

BEECHER'S LECTURE.

Balancing the Books—A Most Encouraging Showing.

The gentlemen having in charge the literary entertainment given by Henry Ward Beecher, in Library Hall, last Tuesday evening, have balanced the books, and are in a state of exultation over the financial result. The lecture was attended by about two thousand people, and the gross receipts were $2,321. The expenses of the managers of the enterprise were unusually heavy, but the affair was well managed, and they were enabled, after settling bills, to close their wallet over $1,600 clear profit—not of course including the fee of the speaker. The people of Pittsburgh practically, as well as theoretically, appreciate a good lecture.

The Washington County Murder.

The Briceland murder trial was resumed yesterday morning. 'Squire Donahue stated that Briceland came before him after harvest, in 1871, to institute suit against the deceased for slander; that he told him he had no jurisdiction, and that Briceland intimated he would bring it in Washington; he told Donahue that Allingham had slipped a piece of paper under the door of some women to keep him away from them. Early last fall Briceland told Alex. Lawthers that Allingham had ruined his character, which was all he had, and he was determined to have revenge of him; Lawthers admitted having taken an active part in the prosecution. Rebecca Jane Scott testified that about June or July of 1871, Briceland told her he was determined to push Allingham to the full extent; that he hated him so bad he could take his life; that he had received letters that he believed Allingham had written. On cross-examination the witness denied that she had said to Mrs. Moore, Graham and Ross Wright about a week before last Christmas, that she had the swearing away of Briceland's life, and that she intended to swear it away.

Mrs. Nancy Noan, living near Allingham's, heard, just after the explosion of the pipe, some one running rapidly down the road toward Paris Crossing; that the person stopped a very short time in front of her house; that she did not know who it was.

Martin Moyley saw Briceland in his shop the day of the murder, Wednesday, about noon; he made a slight offer to get in, but found the door fastened.

David Snyder, residing near Paris Crossing, testified that Briceland was at his house the day after the murder, from about eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, and ate dinner with the family; his manner was as usual; shortly after one o'clock they went into a blacksmith's shop, in the vicinity, where the homicide was talked about, but he did not hear Briceland's comments; he saw Briceland there talking with Andrew Hindman about it; he exhibited no uneasiness. This was about all the evidence of interest taken during the day. The trial will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

A Query Answered.

"Mr. Frank P. Case has accepted a position on the city staff of the *Commercial*. Frank is one of the most reliable and industrious of reporters, and as he is an old graduate of the *Dispatch* corps we wish him continued success, and at the same time congratulate our cotemporary on the fact that it knows where to look for first-class material. By the way, though, aint the *Commercial* getting pretty well fixed officially, with Mr. Mackey, one of its chief proprietors, for State Treasurer, Mr. Errett, its editor, for Clerk of the Senate and Chief United States Assessor, Mr. Case, Assistant Assessor, and Mr. Anderson, also of its city department, prospective Coroner. It is certainly very comfortably situated. And what is the GAZETTE going to do about it now?"—*Dispatch.*

If it is any comfort for the *Dispatch* to know "what the GAZETTE is going to do about it," we can tell it in a few words. The GAZETTE needs no Government offices to keep it running. The people, appreciating a first class newspaper, with a large and daily increasing circulation, so crowd our columns with advertising, that we do not have to go outside of our business to gain a living. Is our cotemporary answered?

Drowning of Capt Anawalt.

The sad news reached this city on Saturday evening that Capt. John W. Anawalt, a well-known steamboat man, of the Ohio river, fell off the guards of the steamer Mary Davage, while passing over the falls at Louisville, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The circumstances of the sad affair have not been received, but it is supposed that he slipped and fell into the rapids over the falls, which rendered assistance an impossibility. Capt. Anawalt was one of the most popular of our steamboatmen, and the sad intelligence has cast a gloom over a large portion of our community. The Captain resided at No. 133 Wylie avenue, where he leaves a wife and large family to mourn his untimely end. Thus far all efforts to discover the body have been unsuccessful, but it was thought it would be found, and conveyed to this city for interment.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway on Thursday ratified the negotiations recently commenced by the managers of the road for the lease of the Pennsylvania Petroleum, the Pithole Valley Railroad, and the Chenango Railroad. The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad is to run from Pithole to Cambridge, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and is only partly built. Notice has been given that a further issue of $1,600,000 will soon be made for acquiring the remaining interest in the Chenango & Allegheny Railroad, and for the extension of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

....On Thursday afternoon an accident occurred to a little boy named James Roberts, at Steubenville, by which one of his legs had to be amputated above the knee. He had been hanging on behind a railroad train, and had fallen off in such a manner as to cause a wheel of the last car to pass over the leg. He is in great suffering, but hopes are entertained that his life will be spared.

A WEST PENN ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Run Over And Killed.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Springhill Station, on the West Penn Road, on the body of Edward McGuire who was killed about half-past four on Saturday afternoon by being run over by a freight train going west. The deceased was employed as a flagman on the through freight. He was leaving some cars loaded with limestone at Isabella Furnace, near Etna Station, and had unhitched four cars and given the signal to the engineer to start, when the reaction of the train caused the four cars to start back. He being behind them, they all ran over him, crushing him in a terrible manner. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased had been in the employ of the company some five years, acting all the time in the capacity of flagman on the through freight. He was considered a very careful and sober man. He leaves a wife and four children.

A Relic.

We were shown yesterday an original order for the military celebration of Washington's birthday in this city, dated the 21st of February 1812, exactly sixty-one years ago. Following is a copy of the order:

PITTSBURGH, 21 February, 1812.

SIR.—The Captain being absent on business, I have thought proper (in conformity to custom) to parade to-morrow, as a tribute of respect, in honor of the birthday of him who was the principal instrument in achieving our glorious independence. You are therefore required to have the company notified to attend parade, in *complete uniform* in the Diamond to-morrow, at the hour of 11 A. M. precisely, with eight rounds of blank cartridges *each*.

ALEX. McCLURG, Lieut.
2nd Company S. Infantry.

Mr. JEFFREY SCAIFE, 1st Sergeant 2nd Co.

The venerable Alex. McClurg still with us, with his head whitened by the frosts of nearly ninety winters, but with a mental activity scarcely at all impaired, was the gallant Lieutenant who signed the above paper in 1812. Mr. Jeffrey Scaife, whom we remember well, passed to his account many years ago, but his son, Mr. Wm. B. Scaife is still among our active men of business. Long may these veterans abide in health and prosperity, to cherish the memory and recount the events of the good old time when Washington's birthday was everywhere suitably honored.

Seeds and Plants Destroyed—A Number of Canary Birds Killed.

About half-past ten o'clock last night Lieutenant Joseph Irwin discovered a fire in the flower and seed store of James Bennett, at No. 102 Smithfield street. An alarm was sounded from box 24, at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and the department was remarkably prompt in responding. The door was broken open and the flames, which had not had time to gain much headway, were soon extinguished. It was found that the fire had originated behind the counter, in the rear part of the store, a considerable distance from the stove, from some unknown cause. Although little was actually consumed by the flames, the stock was considerably damaged. A large number of canary birds were either suffocated by the smoke or roasted alive by the fire. A large quantity of plants and seeds were also destroyed.

The loss will amount to about eight hundred dollars on the stock, and one hundred dollars on the building, which is owned by R. G. Hawkins.

Business Embarrassments.

The well known iron firms of Wood, Sons & Co., and James Wood & Co., have for some time experienced serious financial embarrassments, occasioned by unfortunate railroad contracts which involved them very heavily. Several meetings of their creditors have been held, though nothing definite was arrived at. The firm have asked an extension of two years, but this has not yet been agreed to on the part of their creditors. The "paper" which the firms have amounts to something over $1,800,000, we are informed, and their other debts amount to over $400,000, making the total of their liabilities in the neighborhood of $2,250,000. On the other hand, they claim that their assets are over $3,500,000, consisting of four blast furnaces, a rolling mill and nail mill located at Wheatland, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and the Eagle Iron Works, at Saw Mill run. The business men express a sympathy for the firms and it is thought that some arrangement will be made by which the suspension will be but a temporary one.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 24, 1873.

Our local money market presents the same general features as before reported. There is the same disposition on the part of lenders to keep their money well under control. Money is equally close in the large cities east and west. Business everywhere is in consequence suffering, and nothing but the absolute interference of the Treasury or Congress can alleviate the wrongs which our business men are suffering. In London the Bank of England is the ruling standard of the market, and it controls both the market and any speculators who choose to tamper with it. But in this country, were the volume of currency is fixed, there is no bank or institution to correct the evils complained of. The Treasury holds the power, but the Secretary needs authority to use it. Free banking is what the country needs, but, lacking that, we are in favor of the Secretary's right to reissue the legal tenders retired by Mr. McCulloch. A much longer delay in doing the one or the other will surely result in a widely spread and disastrous collapse of all legitimate enterprises.

We publish to-day a report of the par and market value of our bank and insurance stocks, which will be found full and complete, and will be of value to all persons now holding or intending to purchase any of our local stocks. We will publish these quotations every Saturday morning, corrected regularly from actual transactions. We desire to have these reports accurate, and will consider it a favor if the officers of banks and insurance companies will inform us of any errors or omissions, so that the proper corrections can be made in the next report.

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Reported by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street, (Entrance to the Office Through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank). Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks.

NATIONAL BANKS.	Par Val.	Cash Pd in	Offered.	Asked.	Last Div'nd.	For what time.	When declared.
First National Bank (Alleg'y)	100	100	120	125	6 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
Second Nat. Bank (Alleg'y)	100	100	120	125	6 pr ct	6 mos	Dec., 1872.
First National Bank	100	100	179	180	3 pr ct	3 mos	Jan., 1873.
Second National	100	100	120½	122	4 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
Third National	100	100	140	145	6 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
Fourth National	100	100	120	121	5 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
Exchange National	50	50	71	72	5 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
Peoples National	100	100	120	121	5 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
Citizens National	50	50	71	75	5 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
M. & M. National	50	50	75	77	5 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
Pitts. Nat. Bk. of Commerce	100	100	140	142	6 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
Mechanics National	50	50	97	98	7 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
Allegheny National	50	50	70	71	5 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
Iron City National	50	50	98	100	8 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.
Tradesmen's National	100	100	125	130	5 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
Farmers Deposit National	100	100	225	230	4 pr ct	3 mos	Feb. 21, 1872.
Union National	100	100	160	161	6 pr ct	6 mos	Jan., 1873.
German National	100	100	145	147	6 pr ct	6 mos	Nov., 1872.

BANKS UNDER STATE CHARTERS.	Par value	Cash paid in	Offered	Asked	Last Div	For what time	When declared.
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	50	73	75	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Nov., 1872.
Duquesne Savings	50	50	52	53	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Masonic Deposit Savings	50	50	60	61	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Dec., 1872.
Security Trust Co.	100	100	110	111	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Odd Fellows Savings	50	50	54	55	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Oct., 1872.
Enterprise Savings	50	50	49	51	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Homestead Bank	100	60	52	—	15 p.ct	1 year.	Oct. 7, '72.
Artisans Deposit	50	30	29½	31	4 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Real Estate Savings	100	100	*	*	†	†	
Freehold	50	50	65	67	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
BANKING COMPANIES NOT CHARTERED—STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE							
Duquesne Bank	100	100	97	100	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Fort Pitt Banking Co.	500	500	—	—	—	—	
National Trust Co.	50	50	68	70	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Diamond Savings	100	65	—	—	7 p.ct	6 mos.	Nov. 1872.
Commercial Banking Co.	50	50	52	53	4 p.ct	6 mos.	
Central Bank	100	100	120	125	—	—	
Bank of Industry	50	34½	36½	37	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Franklin Savings	100	100	100	101	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Oct., 1872.
American Bank	100	100	120	—	6 p.ct	6 mos.	Dec., 1872
City Bank	50	38	55	57	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
United Savings	100	40	49	50	5 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.
Keystone	100	100	100	101	4 p.ct	6 mos.	Jan., 1873.

* No sales.
† Dividends private.

INSURANCE COMPA'S.	Par Val.	Cash P'd in	Offered	Asked	Last divid'nd	For what time	When declared
Armenia	100	100	100	103	none	dec'd	
Allegheny	50	25	28	29	12 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Allemania	50	50	52	53	10 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Artisans	50	50	50	51	5 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Ben Franklin	50	25	30	31	8 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Boatmen's	50	25	25	26	8 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Cash	50	30	35	37	8 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
City	50	31¼	30	32	25 per ct	15 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Citizens	50	50	50	51		6 mos	
Eureka	50	50	50	51	10 per ct	6 mos	Nov [illegible]
Enterprise	50	35	33	35	8 per ct	6 mos	Dec [illegible]
Federal	50	17	17½	18	11 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
German	50	12½	40	45	15 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Humboldt	50	25	25	29	6 per ct	1 y'r	Jan. [illegible]
Iron City	50	35	25	26	none	dec'd	
Manufac. & Merchants	50	35	37½	40	11 1-9 p c	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Monongahela	50	45	42	43	8 per ct	6 mos	Nov [illegible]
National	50	35	42½	45	16 per ct	1 y'r	Jan. [illegible]
Peoples	50	50	50	55	10 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Pittsburgh	50	50	55	60	10 per ct	6 mos	Nov. [illegible]
Pennsylvania	50	25	31	35	4 per ct	6 mos	Nov. [illegible]
Union	50	45	35	35	5 per ct	6 mos	Jan. [illegible]
Western	50	47	55	55	12 per ct	6 mos	Nov. [illegible]

For the last eight years, on the first of February in each year, the U. S. Treasury made the following exhibit of coin in hand, less the coin certificates outstanding:

Year.	Tot. coin.	Out. cert's.	Net. coin.
1866	$51,443,161	$ 8,391,080	$43,052,081
1867	97,354,603	19,992,980	77,361,623
1868	98,491,162	29,619,280	65,871,882
1869	88,732,716	32,659,520	56,073,196
1870	101,600,780	50,392,180	51,208,550
1871	99,066,560	32,088,360	66,978,140
1872	103,371,730	36,507,500	66,864,230
1873	62,343,604	24,246,500	38,096,104

This will be a useful table for reference, and is quite suggestive.

The New York stock market to-day had a *bullish* tendency, though there was a marked decline in part of the list. The contest now going on between the bulls and the bears is a severe one, and it is difficult to predict the future course of the market.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1873.

Money was light, and loaned as high as 1-16 per day and interest, closing at 7@1-32. The March interest disbursements by the Treasury, which began to-day, will amount to $5,000,000. Sterling dull; 108¾@108⅞. There was some demand for remittances of 10-40 coupons to European holders. Gold declined from 114¼ to 114⅛, closing at 114⅛@114⅜. Loans 3@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $42,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $861,500. Governments were quiet, but closed strong at the best prices of the day. State bonds were dull and steady, with Tennessee strong at 82@83. There has been considerable activity in railroad first mortgages. Central Pacifics continue strong at 104@104¼. Western Pacifics at 94½@95, and Chesapeake and Ohio sixes, under a heavy demand, have again advanced to 87¼ and interest. Stocks, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Lake Shore, have been strong throughout the day. Pacific fell, with large sales, from 70¼ to 67¼, rallied to 69¼, and closed at 67½. Lake Shore fell from 95¼ to 94¼. The remainder of the list advanced, including New York Central, from 103⅜ to 104¼. Western Union from 90⅝ to 92¼. Rock Island from 113¼ to 114⅜, and Erie from 64⅜ to 65½. It transpired that the Atlantic and Great Western Company are quietly buying Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central stock, and that cash shares are growing scarce. The market closed steady at prices slightly under the highest price of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅜; 5-20s '62, 115⅜; do '64, 115½; do '65, 116; new '65s, 114⅝; '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 114¾. Ten-forties, 114⅜. Currency sixes, 114⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee old, 82; do new, 82⅜; Virginia new, 50; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton 102; Western Union Telegraph Company, 91¼; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Union Express, 67; United States Express, 74; Pacific Mail, 67¼; N. Y. Central, 104; Erie 65¼; do preferred 78; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 130; Northwestern, 81¾; do preferred 90; Michigan Central, 108½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 73¼; Wabash, 74⅜; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 46⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94¼; Burlington & Quincy, ex. div., 110; Panama, 41¾; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 34⅝; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 87; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102⅛; Hartford & Erie, 9⅛; Bankers' Bills, 9⅝.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 24, 1873.

ALE—The trouble which existed among some of the brewers, and which caused the price to be knocked down for a few days to six dollars, has been amicably settled and a uniform card of prices adopted as follows: X, $9 per bbl: XX, $10; Porter, $10; India Ale, $11.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change: Common Soda Ash, 4½ per cent., 4½c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5c; Pots, 9¼@10c; Pearls, 11@11¼; Arsenic, 5½@6c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues to come in freely but with a steady demand prices are fully sustained, ranging from 50 to 60 cents per gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—The arrivals have been unusually large within the past week, and with no improvement in the demand, and stocks accumulating, prices are barely maintained; sales at $1 to $1.50 per barrel for common to fair, and $1.60@2.50 for prime to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c.

BUTTER—The demand for prime butter is increasing, and with a limited supply prices are hardening, and a shade higher; we now quote at 28@30. Common and medium, however, is in good supply and dull; may be quoted at 15 to 20, and inferior at 8@12.

BEANS—There is a continued fair consumptive demand, but with a supply fully ample prices remain unchanged; ranging from $2@2.75 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues quiet and stocks are increasing somewhat, but there is no change in prices, which range all the way from 4½@10 cents, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38 cents per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3¾ per doz; 2 lbs. $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50 to $2.75.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING AND YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12¼c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B, fine, 11½c; White Carpet Chain fine 36c; Colored, 43c; Cotton Batting, 20; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 36.

CHEESE—The market is quoted firm for good stock; but there is no quotable change in prices, 14@15 for common to fair; 16@16½ for medium to good, and 17@17¼ for prime to choice.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer, in sympathy with the raw material, but the demand continues very light; may be quoted at 16¼@16½ by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand as yet, notwithstanding the season is far advanced, and holders generally, are anxious to realize; prices, however, are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 7@8 cents; Apples, 4@5½. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market was panicky last week, in consequence of fine weather and increased receipts, and prices dropped from 37@38 to 23@25 cents per dozen. On Saturday and to-day, however, there was a much stronger feeling caused by the cold, freezing weather, which, it is expected will cut down the receipts very considerably and prices are again firmer; we now quote at 25@27. However, there is but little confidence to be placed in the market at this season of the year, and the best course for sellers is to sell as soon as possible, as this weather cannot last long.

FLOUR—The market has been dull during the past week, and for some grades prices are lower; we now quote Spring wheat flours, $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8.75 for choice Minnesotas, red winter wheat at $9@9.25. All the leading markets, including New York and Liverpool, have been reported very dull for some time past, and the feeling is gaining ground that prices are, sooner or later, destined to rule lower; the arrivals have been unusually large within the past week, and holders generally are more anxious to realize. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue meagre, hence, notwithstanding it is dull and lower elsewhere, prices have undergone but little change here, although, as might be expected, the feeling is weaker, and a few car loads thrown upon the market in its present condition would be sufficent to break it down; red is quotable at $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime, and $1.82@1.85 for choice—white 7 to 10 cts per bushel additional according to quality. There has been rather more inquiry for Oats within the past few days, and the feeling is perhaps a shade firmer although prices are without quotable change; 40 for common black, 42@43 for good mixed, and 45 for white—the great bulk of the arrivals recently, it is said, have been inferior in point of quality. There is no improvement in the demand for Shelled Corn and prices are weak and nominally unchanged, 48@49 on track and 50@51 free in elevator. The fact that these quotations scarcely cover cost, makes it reasonable to anticipate diminished receipts, and the arrivals are falling off already. Ear Corn is also dull and lower, and cannot be quoted above 49@50. Rye is quiet but little offering and but little inquiry for it, may be quoted at 90. Barley is quiet; most brewers are supplied with spring and there is but little fall offering; we continue former quotations 85@90 for the former and 95@$1 the latter, according to quality.

GROCERIES—SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; Ex. C, 11¼c; C, 11¼c; Porto Ricos, 8@10¼c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26c; Roasted, in lb packages 27¼c; loose, 27c; Java, 26@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¼@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—The market continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and lower. Loose sold from country wagons in Allegheny at $25@35 per ton, according to quality, a decline of $5 per ton within the past two or three weeks. Baled may be quoted on track or wharf at $24 to $28 for fair to prime.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¾@12½. Green Salted Mixed, 11¼@11¾. Green Salted Cow, 11@11½. Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues to come in pretty freely, mostly on consignment, and, with no improvement in the demand and stocks accumulating, prices are weak, although without quotable change; Bran, 85@90c per cwt; Seconds, $1@1.10; Middlings, $1.20@1.30.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@75; No. 2, 50; Linseed, 95@98. Whale W. B, 85@94; Bank, 75; Straits, 83; Cod, $1.50@2; Spirits of Turpentine 80@85.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, and, as might be expected, the market is weaker, although prices are unchanged, ranging from $5 to $7 per barrel, for common to choice.

POTATOES—There is an increased demand, and with continued light receipts, the market is firmer, although prices are no higher: we continue to quote in a jobbing way from store at 80 to 95 cents per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8¼c, Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9¼c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard: in tcs., 9¼c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@4c.

SEEDS—The arrivals have been unusually large during the past week, and the market is weaker, although prices are without important change. Clover is quoted at $5.50@6; Timothy, $3.75@4.25. Flax Seed, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHITE LEAD—Trade is improving, and the indications are that orders will be coming in pretty freely within the next few weeks. Prices remain unchanged: 11½c for 100 keg lots, and 12c for smaller lots.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93 cts.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is increasing; orders have commenced to come in pretty freely, and our manufacturers are expecting, and there is no reason apparent at present, why their expectations should not be realized, a heavy Spring and Summer business. Stocks are said to be light all over the country, and particularly in those sections that draw on Pittsburgh for supplies, and there is reason, therefore, is to expect an increased trade over former years. There is no change to note in the card agreed upon by the manufacturers on the 23d of January last, and the discount remains unchanged at 50 and 10, for round lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.		Double Strength.
	2d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty	
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	6 00	6 75	10 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 12	6 50	7 25	11 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75	13 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	14 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	16 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00	19 00
22 x 28 to 24 x 30		12 00	20 00
20 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	21 00
26 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00	21 00
26 x 34 to 26 x 36		15 00	26 00
26 x 36 to 28 x 44		16 00	28 00
30 x 40 to 30 x 48		18 00	31 00
30 x 52 to 30 x 52			34 00
38 x 54 to 38 x 56			36 00
34 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
56 x 60 to 50 x 60			45 00

WOOL—The wool market is quiet and dull, and no transactions worth noting. There is a pretty large amount of wool still remaining in the hands of growers who would sell very willingly at 60c—but no purchasers can be found at this price, and they have not yet made up their minds to submit to a decline which seems inevitable with the present state of the eastern markets. We do not know of any dealers who are willing to buy fine wools in the country at over 50c. We see by the market reports that sales were made in New York and Boston the past week of good Ohio wools at 60, and Michigan at 57½. The London sales, which have recently commenced, show a decline, and this has somewhat demoralized our markets—hence, we do not look for any improvement for the balance of the clip, but, on the contrary, the general tendency will be to still lower prices. We quote prices nominal: Fine wools, 50; Choice Clips, 52@53; Unwashed, 30.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	439	275 cars.
Hogs	130	155 "
Sheep	80	58 "
Horses	53	66 "
Mules	10	18 "
Total	685	569 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually large, 165 cars in excess of last week, and notwithstanding there was a larger proportion of through stock, the supply on sale was heavy, and with continued unfavorable reports from the east, and scarcely an average demand, the market opened hard, and dragged up until Wednesday, when it livened up a little, but on Thursday it broke down again and dragged from that until the close. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but, in view of the fact that the advices from all points in the east reported trade dull and prices drooping, they were, as they had a right to be, very "bearish" and refused to take hold unless concessions were made, and sellers, who had hoped for a good market, were obliged to come down in their views or ship on east on their own account, and the most of them made the concessions demanded, in order to effect sales, as there was no inducement presented to go any further east; strictly prime shipping steers were in light supply, and sold quicker and at relatively better prices than the lower grades but, they, too, were a shade lower as compared with last week.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers may be fairly quoted at 6¾@6¾; prime 1,200@1,300, 6@6½; medium to good, 1,000@1,100, 5@5¼; common, 800@900, 4@4½. Sale of 45 extra southern Ohio, averaging 1,475 at 6¾, 75, ave. 1,300, damaged by delay on cars, at 5½; 45, ave. 1,325, at 6¼; 45, ave. 1,300, at 6; 32 ave. 1,100 at 5.35; 16, ave. 1,150 at 5.50; 16 small steers, ave. 1,050, at 4½.

The Philadelphia buyers bought pretty freely, but, as sellers assert, at mean prices. Peter Kleman bought 9 cars for New York, and McConville & Co. 24 cars. Voetter & Co. had 16 cars from Chicago, and consequently did not buy a single bullock here this week. There may have been some few country buyers, but, as is always the case at this season of the year, they did not amount to much.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were heavy, 80 cars against 58 cars last week; the market opened a little slow and dragged for the first day or two, but subsequently, the advices from New York coming in more favorable, a better feeling was developed and while common stock did not rule any higher prime to extra, is reported having brought better prices from the middle until the close of the week. There was full delegation in attendance from Philadelphia, nearly all of whom bought pretty freely—we judge from what we could learn, that there were about 35 cars taken for that market. There was also, some inquiry for New York, and this, as might be expected, was not without its affect in stimulating the market. Henry Erisman, who was out of the field for two or three weeks past, bought 10 cars, fair to prime, at prices ranging from 6 to 7.20; Ensign Newton, bought 5 cars, which with 4 cars he brought in, he shipped to New York; then Holmes Lafferty & Co. and Watson & Briggs shipped two cars each to same point and there were three cars of through stock, making in all, 26 cars that were sent to New York. Then in addition to what were sent to Philadelphia and New York, there were 6 cars shipped to Baltimore, from which it will been that we have accounted for the whole 80 cars, excepting some 3 or 6 cars, which were still in the pens to-day unsold.

Extra fine wool, 90@100 pounds, 6¾@7; prime 85@95 pounds, 6@6¾; good 75@85 pounds, 5@5½; Extra open wool, 100@110 pounds, 6¾@7; prime 85@95 pounds, 5¾@6; common 80 to 90 pounds, 5¼; inferior, 70@80 pounds, 4@4½. Sales of 641 coarse wool, 90 pounds at 5.65; 56 do. 90 pounds, 5½; 101 extra fine wool Merinos, 108 pounds, 7.20; 80 coarse wool, 90 pounds at 5.45; 76 good coarse wool, 100 pounds, at 6.20.

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were again light, 25 cars less than last week, and the quality, as a rule, was common; the bulk of the receipts recently have consisted of what dealers denominate "tail ends," hence, prime heavy hogs are selling quicker and at relatively better prices than common stock. However, the market is off about 10 cents per cwt. on the best within the past twenty-four hours, and prime to extra Philadelphia hogs cannot be fairly quoted above 5.75@5.80; and medium to good at 5.65@5.70. Light hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to New York, as compared with the early part of the week, are off from 25 to 30 cents, and may be quoted to-day at 4.80@5 cents.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1872.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Warner & S., Mansfield	2 cars
J. Hershey, Fairview	1 "
A. Gatebette, Canton	1 "
Holmes, L. & Co.	1 "
P. M. Snyder Orrville	1 "
J. Sharpe	1 "
W. Postelwaite, Lima	1 "
C. M. Helmes, Canal Dover	1 "
B. Casselman, Bayard	1 "
Jacob Needy, Bellaire	3 "
Benz & St. Clair, Bellaire	1 "
T. J. Williams, Bellaire	1 "
J. Stockdale, Smith's Ferry	1 "
Sadler, H. & Co, East Liberty	1 "
Lowenstein & A., East Liberty	2 "
D. Mike, East Liberty	1 "
T. Kestner	1 "
Hazelwood & B.	1 "
Joshua Holmes	1 "
Total	23 "

CATTLE.

The supply was remarkably light to-day, scarcely reaching 500 head; some 18 or 20 cars, intended for this market from Chicago, had not arrived up to noon, and it was not known definitely when they would arrive, hence, some of the regular dealers did not have a single bullock, while others bought a few here, or sold on commission for country shippers. It would naturally be inferred, with this very meagre supply that sellers had it all their own way, but such was not the case by any means; and while in some instances, better prices were realized, we do not think that there was a general advance. An attempt was made early in the day by some dealers to put up prices, but it was a failure, and those who made the attempt were only too glad, subsequently, to accept the prices that were bid early in the day, and some of them could not even do this; those who sold earliest in the day obtained the best prices; we allude to common stock, which constituted the great bulk of the supply, and those who held for an advance came out at the little end of the horn. The attendance of butchers was comparatively light, the extreme cold weather have caused those who bought a two weeks' supply last week to remain at home and then others on ascertaining that there were some 18 or 20 cars of cattle en route, concluded to hold off until they would arrive; it will be perceived, therefore, that after deducting those who remained at home and the others who held back, the attendance of butchers was small, and that notwithstanding the supply was small, it was fully equal to the demand. We have no doubt but what if the cattle en route had arrived in time to be placed on sale, that the market would have been as good as it was, as in that event there would have been more buyers. There is no question but what the market was more active for common stock in consequence of the limited supply of all kinds, but this was about the only difference from last week, there was no general advance. If the cattle had all been in and the supply no larger than it was to-day, the case would have been different and sellers would have been able to spring prices; but knowing as they did, that there were a large number en route and that holders would be anxious to sell in preference to driving to East Liberty, the butchers were independent, and the short supply, so far as we could learn, was of no particular advantages to drovers except that it enabled them to dose out quicker.

A few extra brought 6@7½, but the number sold at these prices was very small, not because there were no buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of this particular kind of stock; prime butcher cattle, may be quoted at 6¼@6½; medium to good, 5½@6; common to fair, 4½@5. Bulls sold at from 2¾ to 4 cents, as to quality. Old cows and small thin heifers and steers, 3½@4. Fresh cows, $25@60, each as to quality.

Nicholas Carr reports 1 car Ohio stock at 5@5¾c.

Joshua Holmes sold 20 small rough steers at 4@4.80.

James Hunter sold 1 car Ohio stock at 5@6.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 1 car from Indiana, and 1 car from Ohio sold at 4@6¼.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 3 cars of mixed stock at 4@5½.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 7 small cows and heifers, at 4.37@4.60.

C. M. Heimes reports 8 fresh cows from $25@40 per head; 8 steers and bulls, at 2¾@4¼.

Taylor & Williams report 37 head of mixed Crawford Co., Penna, stock at an average of about 4c all around.

Jacob Emmell sold 3 bulls at 3@3¾.

Adam Eckert reports 5 fresh cows at $30 per head.

R. McCaslin, 10 head of fair Mercer Co. stock at 4¾@5.

M. Flinner, 10 Butler Co. steers and heifers averaging about 1,100, at 4¾.

J. F. Neeley sold 2 fresh cows at $35 each; 2 fat cows, 3¾@5; 1 bull 3¼.

Jacob Needy reports 3 cars mixed Ohio steers, at 5¾@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn report having sold 2 cars, on commission, at 3¾@6¾.

F. Hector sold fresh cows at $60 each; also 15 steers.

L. Keefer one car prime Ohio stock at 5@6¾c.

Thos. Kestner, 1 car at 4.60@6.25.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 2 cars of fair to prime butcher stock on commission at 5¾@7.

Lowenstein & Arnold report 23 from Green Co. Pa. and 17 from East Liberty at 4¾@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 9 from West Va, and 20 from Ohio, at 4@5¾.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was also light; footing up 425 head, and with an average demand the market was a good one; all the "tops" were picked up early in the day at full prices, and common and medium, also, so far as we could learn, brought fully as much as they did last week, and by 11 o'clock the pens were pretty well cleared. The butchers want but few sheep at this season of the year, and especially is this the case just now as there is little or no money in butchering this class of stock at present prices.

Guinn & Kerr report 71 mixed fine wool Washington Co. stock at $1 per head to 7¼c per lb.

Andrew Stakely sold 75 head of coarse wool Crawford Co. sheep to Wm. Hoffman at 5c.

Henry Nagle, 22 Butler Co. sheep at 5¼@7.

J. W. Cunningham sold 18 good Lawrence Co. fine wool, averaging about 92 lbs, at 5¾.

M. Flinner reports 82 mixed Butler Co. stock a 5@6¾.

J. W. Stewart reports 150 fair to extra Ohio sheep at 6@7¾.

HOGS.

The supply was light, and mainly in the hands of the regular dealers, though it was fully up to the demand; prices, as compared with last week, are higher, as sales were reported to-day from 5.50 to 6.20, according to quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873.

The crude market is quiet and nominally unchanged, 6 cents per gallon—we have no advices from Parker, our main source of supply. Refined is also quiet and may be quoted nominally at 19@19½ delivered in Philadelphia, and 16¼@16½ on cars here. It is hoped and expected the export trade will brighten up before long—it usually does at this season of the year. The demand for home consumption continues very limited; orders are very scarce and no immediate improvement is expected.

Flour at New York.

The flour market for the past week has been extremely dull and irregular. Prices of the higher grades have declined considerably, the demand being almost wholly restricted to the home trade, and although the stocks are low the stringency in the money market has forced some holders to press sales in order to meet their maturing obligations. The depression is the most marked on the grades selling at prices between $7 and $10, through the whole list is more or less irregular. There has been scarcely any export demand for Europe. the market on the other side being liberally supplied and relatively lower than ours. Some few sales of inferior grades have been made for the British provinces at the quoted prices. Southern flour is also depressed and irregular, but with a light stock and very little pressure to realize prices have fallen but little. Rye flour remains steady with a moderate jobbing trade. Corn meal has shown a little more activity and is a shade firmer.

The Wool Trade.

[From the Boston Shipping List.]

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1873.—The receipts of domestic the past week have been 3,089 bales against 2,503 bales for the corresponding week of 1872, and 2,677 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 1,162 bales against 1,488 bales last year.

The past has been about the dullest and most unsatisfactory week we have had to notice for a long time. Some considerable Wool has been sold, near 12,000,000 lbs, but so far as prices are concerned, buyers have dictated their own terms and scarcely any offer has been refused if backed up by responsible parties.

The depressed state of the market for goods, held up so prominently for some time past, in connection with the unfavorable advices from abroad, appears to have completely demoralized the market, and if 58@60c, prompt cash, were offered for good lines of Ohio and Michigan fleeces, near the close of the week, round lots of Wool could be obtained. We cannot now import Wool from any point except at a loss, but this fact appears to have no bearing on the market, and prices are declining from week to week, without any satisfactory cause. There is scarcely a mill in New England that holds any considerable stock of wool, and manufacturers are forced to purchase from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds in this market every week to keep their machinery running, but notwithstanding the small stocks and light prospective receipts, there appears to be no check to the downward tendency.

The advices from Great Britain are still unfavorable, a further decline having taken place, but the latest advices quote Australia grease at 14½d, with a shrinkage of 55@57 per cent, costing here 52@53c, and 16d with a shrinkage of 52 per cent, costing here 60c, but there is very little of the latter to be found, nearly all the wool offering at the sale now in progress shrinking 55 per cent and upwards. In this and the New York market 15,000 lbs New Zealand wool, shrinking 53 per cent, has been sold the past week at 50c, and 7,000 lbs New Zealand, shrinking 59 per cent, at 55c per lb, and it is doubtful if a round lot of good New Zealand or Australian could now be forced off at over 50c per lb, so that even at the lowest prices quoted at the English sale the margin is decidedly against shipments in this direction.

The auction sales at New York continue to turn out unfavorably. Of 3,024 bales carpet wool, offered on Wednesday last, but 348 bales were actually sold at from 8@29c per lb., currency, considerably under the current rates for this class of wool. The choice wools were withdrawn. A lot of 500,000 lbs. Texas, held in New York for some time, is to be offered on the 27th, but after the recent failures of auction sales there we would suggest that the sale be transferred to our city. The auction sale here held a few weeks ago was the most successful sale this year, because every lot offered was sold on the square to the highest bidder.

Long staple worsted carpet wools are comparatively scarce, and command good prices, but there is a large supply of filling wool, and this description is very dull and could not be forced off except at low figures. A lot of good Donskoi has been sold the past week at 42c gold, and this price could be realized for more of similar quality.

Combing and delaine fleeces have been sought after during the week, and sold principally from 67@70c per pound. There has also been considerable doing in Eastern supers at from 60@65c per pound, about 125,000 pounds having been taken at these figures.

The sales of the week have been as follows:

240,000 lbs Ohio & Penn fleeces medium X, XX and above ....60 @ 65
116,000 lbs Michigan and Wisconsin....59 @ 63
16,000 lbs unwashed ....@ 40
51,000 lbs combing & delaine....65 @ 70
20,000 combing pulled ....@ 69
400 lbs tub ....@ 65
27,300 lbs scoured ....29 @1 16
191,300 lbs super and A pulled ....40 @ 79
55,500 lbs fall California....28 @ 32
7,000 lbs spring....@ 37

724,500 lbs domestic.

17,000 lbs Cape....37½ @ 42½
91,000 lbs Montevideo ....@ 45
12,000 lbs New Zealand....50 @ 55
12,000 lbs Donskoi....38 @ 42
270,000 lbs Chilian Merino private terms.
13,000 lbs Mestiza ....@ 28
20,000 lbs X Cape pulled ....@ 65
15,000 lbs Mestiza and Cape pulled....60 @ 75
2,500 lbs Mediterranean carpet, private terms.

451,000 lbs foreign—in all 1,176,000 lbs foreign and domestic.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA FLEECES.—The transactions include 85,000 lbs XX and above Ohio and Pennsylvania at 64@67½c., including delaine at the latter rate; 15,000 lbs XX Ohio at 64@65c.; 15,000 lbs Ohio, No 1 and above, at 64@65c.; 3,000 lbs No 1 Ohio at 65c.; and 122,000 lbs Ohio, X and XX at 60@64c. ⅌ lb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Shipping List says: There has been a better demand, and there is an improved feeling generally among dealers. The few manufacturers that are in the city are purchasing quite freely at the present reduced rates. Holders are of the opinion that prices have touched bottom, and that the question of receding further is a thing of the past. Receipts of domestic continue fair; and are mostly of a good quality. The quantity of Foreign afloat is estimated at a very low figure. The stock here is considered sufficient for all present demands, and is well assorted. The sales foot up 7,000 bales Cape at 36c; 50 bales do., 37@40; 15 do. spring California, 35¼; 50 do. Fall do. 32@33; 5,000 lbs. scoured do., 80@90; 30 bales Oregon, 47@49; 10,000 lbs. XX Pennsylvania 64; 10,000 lbs. scoured Domestic Fleece, 90@100; 5,000 lbs. unwashed do., 45; 5,000 lbs. do combing, 62½; 3,000 lbs. X State and No. 1, 50; 2,000 lbs. mixed, 35; 50 bales Australian, 20,000 lbs. Pulled, 10,000 lbs; Colorado, 12,000 lbs. low Texas, 15,000 lbs. Spring California, 40,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 1,600 lbs. scoured fine do., 3,000 lbs. Michigan, and 400 bales Montevideo, sold previously, on private terms. By auction, 216 bales Syrian, sold at 8@28 cents; 40 do. Missouri, 22@29; and do. Bed, 9½@13½, cash and 4 months.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Prices favor buyers and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 64@66c; X at 63@65c; medium, ⅜ to ¼ blood, 64c; coarse, ¼ blood, 63c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, fine X to XX, 60@63c; medium, 64@65c; coarse, 60c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@72c; fair to inferior, 64@67c; fine unwashed, 41@43c; medium unwashed, 44@45c; coarse and burry unwashed, 40@44c; combing unwashed, 57@59; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 53@56c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 53@55c.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 21, 1873.

The pig iron trade is reported as having been rather quiet during the past week, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. The demand, as has been the case for some time past, is light, and mainly for small lots to meet immediate wants, while in regard to prices there is no quotable change. Good standard red short irons are still held firmly by producers, but buyers are very scarce at anything above $40, hence, there is very little of this kind changing hands, as the furnace men generally are wanting about $43, some of them, $45 and refusing to sell for anything less; however, the feeling is scarce ly as strong as it has been, and our market is in an unsatisfactory condition.

Trade in manufactured iron, although improving, is not what it usually is at this season of the year, and this is not without its effect in retarding operations in the raw material. There was a meeting of the iron and nail manufacturers of this city and Wheeling, on Wednesday, at which it was resolved to adhere to the present card rate for bar iron, but ten to sixty penny nails were reduced 50c per keg, and three pennies were advanced 25c per keg. The reduction above noted was rendered necessary by the action of some of the eastern mills, who are reported to have been selling away below the card for some time past, and Pittsburgh, as a matter of course, had to follow suit.

We were reported the following sales of metal.

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

500 tons Cold Blast	$69 50	4 mos
200 tons Cold Blast	69 00	4 mos
168 tons Cold Blast	70 00	4 mos
70 Charcoal—Hot Blast	58 00	4 mos
EASTERN CHARCOAL.		
10 tons C. B. C. Iron No. 7	60 00	4 mos
40 tons C. B.	55 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$45 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
100 tons Chickies Foundry No. 1—at future	46 00	4 mos
20 tons Chickies	51 50	6 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
100 tons Extra Neutral at Foundry	40 50	4 mos
100 tons Extra No. 1 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
120 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50	4 mos
1000 tons Mottled and Cold Short	37 00	4 mos
100 tons Hard Cold Short	38 00	4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
120 tons Gray Forge, Red Short	43 00	6 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	40 00	5 mos
500 tons Gray Forge Red Short	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	37 25	cash
50 tons White and Mottled	39 00	4 mos
50 tons White and Mottled	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Strictly Good Red Short	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Strictly Good Red Short	48 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
40 tons Charcoal	105 00	cash
50 tons Charcoal	115 00	cash
100 tons Maramee	115 00	cash

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Shipping List says: In Scotch Pig trade continues quiet, a few lots have changed hands, mostly to be held for higher prices, market firm, and the tendency still upward, yet there is no disposition on the part of consumers to buy beyond immediate wants, as for some time past. The sales are 200 tons Eglinton, in lots, parts at $56; 150 do. Glengarnock, $57; and 400 do. from dock at full prices. American Pig is firm at our quotations. At the meeting of the manufacturers, held Wednesday last, no action was taken as regards advancing the price of No 1 to $55, as was contemplated. We hear of no transactions in this market. New English Rails are quiet and nominal at $70@71 gold, and American $80 currency, without sales. Old English are firm at $59@60 for D. H., and $57@58 for T; a lot of 30 tons Street Rails sold on private terms. Scrap is in fair demand, $55.50@60 is the asking price from yard; sales of 900@1,000 tons Wrought have been made at a shade under our quotations and $60 from dock, on private terms. Refined Bar continues in fair demand and firm at previous quotations, though deliveries cannot be made on account of the wretched state of the streets. Russia Sheet is held at 16½ cents gold for 12 and 13, and 17 for assortments—there is no number 9 here. Galvanized Sheet will probably be advanced to 10 per cent. discount—now 15.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The North American says: Pig Iron is firmly held; 3,000 tons No. 1 at $49.50; No. 2 at $48@49, and Forge at $40. Scotch Pig is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at $55 from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nails at $5.50.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The American says: The market for American Pig continues to rule firm, with a fair demand for local wants for foundry metal, and we quote No. 1 at $48, No. 2 at $46, No. 3 at $44. Grey Forge at $40@41, and Mottled at $38@39, and Charcoal at $57.50@60 per ton. Scotch Pig is firm at the advance noted last week. Gartsherrie is scarce, and sells from yard at $56@57, but there is no Eglinton here, and we quote nominal at $53@54.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Weather clear and about the coldest of the season. Total beeves for the week, 7,730, against 7,400 previous week; for to-day, 133 cars at One Hundredth street, 124 cars at Communipaw and 12 cars at Weehawken, making 4,400 against 5,600 last Monday; butchers bought sparingly at approach of Lent, but took most of the cattle; the slight improvement in price is mostly on account of a better quality; they ranged from 9½c for 7 cars thin 950 lbs. Texans, 55 lbs. per cwt., to 10½c, 56 lbs. per cwt., for 10 cars nice Cherokees, 6¼ cwt., 10½c; for 6 cars fat Cherokees, 1,100 lbs., 10½c; for a lot of thin 5¼ cwt. Illinois, 11½c, 57 lbs per cwt; for 4 cars, 6¼ cwt, 12c; for 8 cars, 7¼ cwt, Ohio, 13@14c; for 4 cars extra, 8 cwt, Illinois, a few tops, 9 cwt, reached 14½c; there were 29 cars Texans to-day; market closed rather dull, with a few cattle left. Sheep: total receipts 20,300, against 14,200 the previous week; for to-day 8,000, and trade fair at full rates of 6@8c for common to prime; nothing very mean offering; one car extra, 136 lbs, Indiana, 8½c; 3 cars, 100 lbs, State, 8c; a car, 82 lbs, Ohio, 7c; a car, 75 lbs, 6½c; a car, 82 lbs, Indiana, 6½c; a car, 98 lbs, Michigan, 7¾c. Hogs: total receipts 31,000 live, against 36,700 the previous week; western dressed for the week 18,650; market firm; ¼c advance on most weights from Saturday; live worth 5⅜@5⅝c, city dressed 6⅞@7¼c; western dressed 5¾@6⅜c.

BUFFALO, February 21.—Cattle: receipts today 935; total for week 7,174, or 422 cars against 374 last week; market dull and slow at ¼@⅜c decline; as lent commences next week dealers anticipate a dull trade and a light run of stock; sales 83 Illinois steers, 1,090 to 1,403 lbs., $5.87½@6.70; 40 Ohio steers, 1,075 to 1,142 lbs., $5.25@5.50; 102 Missouri steers, 1,070 to 1,207 lbs., $5.50; 32 Kansas steers, 964 lbs., $4.40; 43 Texas steers, 1,295 lbs., $5, with $10 premium. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,800, making the total for the week 12,600 head, against 14,000 last week; market firm; $5@6.50; western sheep, choice lots, higher figures; all sold except a choice lot which owners hold at $7.50; sales 345 Ohio sheep, 78@95 lbs, $5@6.80. Hogs: receipts 3,500, making the total for the week 26,000, against 21,490 last week; market slow; $4.75@5; sales 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 170@300 lbs, $4.75@5.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Cattle: receipts since Saturday 2,406; market dull; sales confined mostly to a few lots to butchers; prices weak and lower; good 1,250@1,252 cwt. steers sold at $5.00@5.12½; choice 1,400 cwt. $5.40; shipments on Saturday 1,288. Hogs; receipts 8,323; active and higher; all sold; at a range of $4.30@4.50 for common to choice; most sales at $4.50@4.65 for fair to good; shipments 7,304. Sheep; receipts 261; very quiet; sales of fair to choice at $4.30@5.75; outside for a lot averaging 128 pounds.

ALBANY, February 21.—Cattle active; there is a good supply and quality superior; the price realized was 8¼c; Texans 5¾c; extra good mixed 4½@4¾c; for good butchering steers the ruling price was 6@7¼c; milch cows $35@65. Sheep and lambs: market strong; the supply equals the demand; average quality below that of last week; fine wool sheep 6¼@6¾c; coarse 5@7¼c; lambs 7@8c. Nothing doing in hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Beeves dull this week; rather lower; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7.50 to $8; fair to good $6@7; common $5@5.50. Sheep fair demand at 5@7.50. Hogs in demand at $7.75. Sales 3,400 beeves, 9,000 sheep, and 5,000 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton very dull; middling upland 20¼c; sales futures 11,500 bales, as follows: February 20 5-16@20¾c; March 20⅜@20 9-16c; April 20⅝@20¾c; May 21@21¼c; June 21⅜@21½c. Flour firmer and more active; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6@6.75; common to good $7@7.50; good to choice $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra $8.50@10.50. Rye flour quiet at $3.90@6.20. Cornmeal quiet; Brandywine $3.80. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts 17,000 bushels; prime No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.68; No 3 spring $1.55; winter red western $1.95@2.00. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Malt inactive. Cloverseed dull at $9@9¼c. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 15,000 bushels; new mixed western 65¼@66c; old in store 63@64½c; yellow western 65@66c. Oats heavy and shade easier; receipts 50,000; western mixed 52@53½c; old store 53c. Eggs unchanged. Hay quiet. Hops firm at 40@55c for '72. Leather moderate request at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28½c. Wool more active and unchanged. Rice steady at 8@8½c. Coffee unchanged; Rio 17½@20c. Sugar firm and fairly active. Molasses unchanged. Turpentine nominal at 67½@68c. Petroleum: crude 8½c; refined 20c. Stock of grain in warehouse to-day: wheat 792,000 bushels; corn, 2,782,000; oats, 848,000; rye 40,000; barley 393,000; peas 4,000 bushels; malt, 173,000 bushels. Provisions: mess pork firmer at $15.00; prime mess $14.35. Beef dull but unchanged; mess $9.00@11.75; extra $12.00@13.50. Cut meats firm; shoulders 7c; hams, 11@11½c; middles firm; short clear 8c; long clear 7½. Lard unsettled; western steam 8 7-16; kettle 8½@8 9-16. Butter steady; western 15@20c. Cheese steady at 12@17c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firm; Ingot Lake dull, 34½@34¾ cash. Pig iron firm; Scotch $56.00@57; American $48@50. Bar firm at $110. Russia Sheet firm at $16.00@17.00 gold.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 24—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92½; account 92½. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 93¼; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89½; new 5's, 90¼; Erie, 52½. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅜ less than the bank rate. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on securities is 1¼ per cent. lower than the bank rate. Turpentine 47s 6d@48s. Spirits petroleum 17@18s.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 1,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during February and March 9 9-16@9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 35s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 24.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No 1 spring $1.29; No 2 $1.20¼ cash; $1.20⅜@1.20½ seller March. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 31⅛@31¼c cash, or seller March; rejected 27½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 26c; rejected 23@23½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 65c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 70@71c. Provisions active. Mess pork strong at $13.10 cash, or seller March. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $7.65 cash. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Green meats scarce and firm; shoulders 4¾c. Hams 16 pounds average 9½c. Dressed hogs steady; $5.25 cash; heavy and light. Whisky steady at 87c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day, business having been checked by the intensely cold weather. The market for cotton goods was fairly active, especially for fine brown and bleached shirtings, corset jeans, ticks and denims, all of which were firm. Tuscarora bleached shirting is now 19c, and Fruit of the Loom 17½c. Prints, ginghams and American dress goods are in good request from first hands. Woolens are rather less active for light weights. Foreign goods are dull, except for dress fabrics. The importations for last week were over $5,250,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.70@1.73. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 83c. Oats quiet at 41@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs firmer at 24c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions steady. Mess pork $13.50. Lard held firm at 7¾@7⅞c for steam; 8c for kettle. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 4⅞@5c; clear rib sides 6¾@7c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅝@6c; clear rib sides 7¼@7⅜c; clear sides 7⅝@8c. Hogs firm; shippers $4.90@5.10; butchers' nominal; receipts 1,670. Whisky steady at 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Tobacco very active; sales $2.20. Bagging and cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour: moderate demand; extra family $7.50; No. 1 $8.25 Wheat quiet, at $1.75@1.80. Corn: demand good, at 40c@42c. Oats active, at 32@33c. Rye easy, at 80c. Mess pork advanced to $14. Bacon: shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¼c. Bulk meats: fair enquiry. Shoulders and clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7¼c. Hams 9½@10c. Lard steady; choice leaf tierces 8¾@8⅞c; kegs 9¼@9¾c. Whisky steady, at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour and wheat dull but unchanged. Corn nominal; western mixed 61c. Oats firm; western mixed 47@49c; white 50c. Rye 80@90c. Provisions strong. Mess pork $13.75. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders 5¼c; no rib sides here; clear rib sides 7¼c. Bacon active; shoulders 6¼@6½c; no rib sides here; clear rib sides 8¼@8½c. Hams 12½@15c. Lard firm; steam 8¼c; kettle 8½c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 91½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No. 1 white Michigan $1.53; amber do. $1.65½; No. 1 red $1.68¼; No. 2 do. $1.65. Corn dull and prices declined; high mixed spot 39c; low mixed 38½c; yellow 39½c; no grade 38c. Oats steady; No. 2 35@35½c; Michigan 36c. Dressed hogs: $5.50 for light. Clover seed $5.15.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 18½c; receipts 4,207 bales; shipments 2,221; stock 31,475. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal easy; $3.15. Corn dull; 50@52c. Oats dull and lower; 49@50c. Hay dull; $30@34.00. Bran dull; 22c. Bulkmeats: demand active and prices advanced to 5⅛@7¼@7⅞c. Lard firm and unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 24.—Flour steady at $5.50@9.50. Wheat lower at $1.55@1.70. Corn: demand good at 61c. Oats steady at 30@32c. Provisions higher. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¾; clear sides 7c. Bacon; shoulders 5⅝c; clear sides 8⅛c. Lard 7¾c. Hams firm; sweet pickled 7¾c; sugar cured 12½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.27¼; No 2 do $1.21¾. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 32c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 26c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No 1 68½c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 72½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour dull; superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $6.00@7.00. Wheat dull; $1.90@1.94. Rye 99c. Corn steady; yellow 58@59c; white 62c. Oats dull; white 48@50c. Petroleum: crude 14¼@14½c; refined 19@19½c. Whisky in fair demand at 91c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; low middling 16c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Bulkmeats: shoulders 5⅝c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams and lard unchanged. Country bacon 7½@8c, loose from wagons.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. red held at $1.69. No. 2 do. $1.64@1.65. Corn quiet, at 45@46c. Oats steady, No. 1 41c. Refined petroleum quiet and steady; car lots 16c; small lots 17c; legal test Ohio 24c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 24.—Wheat dull; prime white State $2.05. Corn unchanged at Barley quiet at $1.10.

E NEWS.

Adjourned Meeting.

g, February 26th, at seven lin street school house, respectfully invite the at- -payers favorable to the for- ayers union.

Acknowledgement.

...e signed S. is gratefully received by "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of Poor," from Mrs. Levi Wade, containing fifty dollars. This voluntary contribution cheers the hearts of the Managers, and cannot fail to bring joy to the heart of the unknown but generous donor.

PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1873.

Attempting a Compromise.

Yesterday morning a joint committee meeting of coal operators and miners was held at the office of Thomas Fawcet, on Water street, to effect a compromise in regard to the size of the screens. The bill now before the Legislature was taken up, and the first section, fixing seventy-six pounds of merchantable coal as one bushel, and two Thousand net as one ton, whether nut or lump coal, was first considered. This was objected to by the operators, who held that it did not define what merchantable coal is. The miners, on the other hand, held that if the coal can be sold at all it is mechantable. This section was then laid over, but the second section, providing that the cars shall be branded by the Sealer of Weights and Measures, was agreed to. The next section, which provides that disputes shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures for settlement, was also agreed to. The committee was unable to agree upon the size of the screen, and adjourned without reaching any satisfactory conclusions on the real points as issue.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The house was very comfortably filled last evening to witness the second performance of "Bertha." The entire drama was well received, and Miss Harland was greeted with much favor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Rankin appeared to a full house last evening, in his own version of "Rip Van Winkle." That Mr. Rankin is appreciated, could be seen last evening by the fashionable and enthusiastic audience that was present. Mr. Rankin's support is by far the best that has been here for some time.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The company at this house continue a drawing card. A good bill was presented last night. At the regular matinee this afternoon a good bill will be given.

TRIMBLES' VARIETIES.—A huge bill and a good performance was the drawing card at this house. J. McAndrews, with his "Pastimes on the levee," and the other artists, all did well and pleased the large audience present.

An Hymeneal Happening.

Last evening the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ackley, No. 26 Carroll street, Allegheny, was the center of attraction for a very pleasant company gathered for a very pleasant purpose—to witness the marriage ceremony between their eldest daughter, Miss Selina A. Ackley, and the Rev. C. E. Barto. The gathering comprised only the more immediate friends of the happy principals in the exercises, and the occasion was thus rendered all the more enjoyable. The felicitous services incidental to such a time were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, of the North avenue M. E. Church, assisted by the Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of the First Baptist Church, and the young couple, in the sincere and hearty congratulations that followed, received every evidence of the high esteem of which they are in every way worthy, and in which they are universally held among all acquaintances and friends. Fraternal courtesies and social interchanges—preceded by the more material, but in all respects agreeable enjoyment around the festal board—delightfully filled up the remainder of the evening until the departure of the happy twain upon an extended eastern tour. The good wishes of all who know them are centered in one—that the fortuitious and felicitous circumstances which surrounded their hymeneal day, may be but typical of the abundant happiness and prosperity which the future has for them in store.

SUICIDE.

A Man Blows Out His Brains at the Red Lion Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a pistol shot was heard in one of the rooms of the Red Lion Hotel. A servant girl ran to see from whence it came. In room No. 1 she found lying in the bed, weltering in his blood, John H. Buckley, a resident of Rochester. Alongside of him lay a single-barreled Smith & Wesson pistol, and a box of pistol cartridges stood upon the table. No motive could be assigned for the rash act, except that the deceased had been drinking for some time past, and that he was laboring under a depression of spirits. He was connected with a foundry at New Brighton, with his father-in-law. He leaves a wife and two children. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening—The Mayor's Accounts Decided to be Correct.

Last evening, the Committee appointed by Councils to audit the Mayor's accounts met in the Controllers office, J. W. Riddell, Esq., in the chair.

City Controller McGowan was sworn and testified that no returns had been made to him under oath by the Mayor until the close of the year, February 25th, 1873. None other returns were sworn to during the fiscal year. On looking over the Mayor's cash book he found the jail receipts $3,968. The cash book of the Mayor has $50 more than the return to the Controller. This was explained by former clerk Coyle, who returned $50 too much, and that was the way he got it back. Mr. McGowan's son had examined the Mayor's accounts and found a discrepancy of $41. The Mayor explained that he had lent this sum to the city.

City Treasurer Magee testified as to the quarterly receipts from the Mayor's office. No returns were made to him under oath.

The chairman here compared the Mayor's cash book, and found that the returns corresponded with the City Treasurer's receipt book.

Clerk Patterson described the methods of keeping the Mayor's accounts. He had paid all the money into the City Treasury except $1.85—a discrepency he found in the books.

The Chair here announced that the committee were through with the examination, except to compare some of the books, and asked the Mayor if he had anything to say.

His Honor announced that if Councils thought proper to change the ordinance, he would cheerfully obey it, but until it was changed he would continue to pay over quarterly.

On motion, adjourned.

A SAD SCENE.

A Woman Found Dead in the Street—Her Recognition by her Children.

Last evening between ten and eleven o'clock officer John Tuttley found a woman lying in a senseless condition on Fifth between Penn and Liberty streets. He procured a conveyance, picked her up, and had her carried to the central lock up. Here she was taken into the office and laid out upon one of the benches, when it was found she was quite dead. Shortly after her arrival two women came in and recognized her as Catharine Rodgers, wife of John Rodgers, of Soho, a very respectable and hard working woman. She was the mother of five children, some of them being married. About half past eleven a sad scene presented itself. The officers and men talked in low whispers, the chamber of death being too solemn for them to desecrate it with unseemly noise. Two of the woman's daughters had come and recognized their mother. Their sorrow was heartrending in the extreme. One of the women tried to soothe them by telling them she was not dead, but that only tended to make her weep and suffer the stronger, for the undertaker here brought in a coffin. What a sight! It would move the strongest heart to tears. Here in the heart of the great city, in its stillness of the garb of eve, wrapped in solitude, picture the scene. There in cells howling woman, maudlin, crying, and screeching and swearing under the influence of the demon "Drink." Here the sad weeping loving children standing over the earthly remains of their mother. For the time heart broken and bereft. This is a picture for the moralist. It is in memory to-day, forgotten to-morrow, to all but those near and dear.

It is said the woman was suffering for the past week or two with neuralgia, and that yesterday she complained more than ever. It is supposed she died from neuralgia of the heart.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

An injunction was issued in the case of Francis D. Marion, bankrupt, of Erie county, against certain execution creditors.

Levi W. Casper, bankrupt, of Erie county, was discharged under the bankrupt law.

Roberts & Co., of Titusville, filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Messrs. Keese, Perry & Co., of the same place. An application was also made for a preliminary injunction. The usual orders were issued and an order made restraining the acts sought to be enforced until the hearing on the motion, which was fixed for the same on the 14th of March.

The case of Bailey, assignee, vs. Blythe & Dietrich, in bankruptcy, which was reported on Monday, was resumed yesterday, and is still on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The argument list was resumed in this Court yesterday.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Chas. A. Prescott vs. Jas. B. Hill et al., reported Monday, is still on trial.

Yesterday morning the counsel for plaintiff in the case of Daniel Farvey vs. Giles, Jackson, Holden, et al., moved for a new trial, and filed his reasons, among which it is alleged that the court erred in admitting evidence relative to the character of the plaintiff, and that the counsel for defendants transgressed the rules of argument in calling Mrs. Jordan, a witness, a strumpet and harlot, when there was no evidence of such in the case and it had no bearing on the issue. This case was tried last week, and on Friday the jury awarded a verdict awarding the plaintiff damages to the amount of $350, but it seems he is not satisfied with that sum, and desires, if possible, to get a larger amount.

Trial List for To-day.

10. Geo. Wenzel vs. A. A. Moore.
6. Alex. McClurg, for use vs. Wm. T. McClurg.
201. W. B. Cochran vs. S. Dumfee & Son.
170. Jno. Speer & Co., vs. Arnold D. Hortney.
16. J. T. McKnight vs. Thos. McCoy.
18. John Huckstein ...

Mess...

A VILLAGE IN SUSPENSE.

The Breeze at Beaver Falls—The People calming Down—"Waiting for the Verdict"—John Chinaman Unconcerned—The Two sides of the Question—What the People say—Effect on the Town—Some of John's Ways—Prospect for an Amicable Arrangement.

"That's where they work" said a gentleman to his companion sitting in the seat before us, and as the remark was made in a stage whisper loud enough to be heard all over the car, there was a general turning in the direction indicated. We were just winding over the suspension iron bridge which spans the Beaver River, and to the right, about three hundred yards away, standing out prominent among others of lesser note, was a low, somewhat dingy looking brick building, conspicuous for its innumerable windows, and a large white streak which extended its entire length and which served as a background for the name in black letters "Beaver Falls Cutlery Company." One could hardly pass in or out of the town by rail without noticing the establishment, and in view of recent events it is quite probable there are few travelers that way who fail to see what has become a place of note. It was our first view of the now historic curiosity, and everything about seemed so still,—no sound of rumbling machinery, scarcely a curl of smoke rising from it, and not the sign of an employee around—that the prospect was anything but encouraging to one whose sole object in dropping into the quiet little town, was to gather information of the workingmen's problem which is now in process of solution there. It was but a moment, however, that these speculations could be indulged in before the train rounded the curve, and halted in front of the Station house.

The Station house affords a pretty good point of observation from which a view of

THE TOWN OF BEAVER FALLS

may be had;—a town occupying a pretty little valley extending up the Beaver river, and admirably adapted for the purpose. The site of the town extends about a mile up the river; it is not an old settlement as is evident from the generally new and fresh appearance of the houses, the majority of which are of modern style and cosy and home like. Many of them are very superior mansions, having evidently been erected by those whose purses enabled them to carry out their ideas of the aesthetic in architecture, united to the commodious and comfortable. The "oldest inhabitant" if you should happen to meet him—and there are so many of him that he is easily found—will tell you that the town is only six years old, and will show a consumptive shanty in the last stages of dissolution, which is fondly regarded as a historic relic—the first house in the settlement. "That," said he to us in a glow of historic enthusiasm, "was the first house in this town," and then he added with poetic sadness, "it represents what Beaver Falls will soon come to if this Heathen Chinee business isn't soon settled, "which wasn't the only time during the day we heard the same sentiment expressed.

They say the place is beautiful in summer, and doubtless it is, for any place that can stand the test, to a stranger, of a cold winter's day, under a driving snowstorm, ought to make a good appearance when arrayed in its summer attire. Its chief superiority in a business view, is its excellence as a manufacturing site, because of its superior advantages of water power. This was early appreciated by the Economy Society, who obtained possession of the ground, laid out the town, sold the lots to mechanics on time, and lent them money at four per cent. to build homes, built the Cutlery works, and induced other manufacturers to locate there. The enterprise and energy of the Economites was rewarded in the rapid changing of the wilderness to a settlement, the settlement to a village and the village to a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, and a dozen manufacturing establishments—a thriving, thrifty, growing place,—all built up in about four years from the first "selling of the lots," and which prospered exceedingly until the

"APPLE OF DISCORD"

the Heathen Chinee was first thrown in to disturb the harmony of the community.

It is a good place to solve the problem of Chinese labor. It is essentially a working man's community for there are the manufacturies—a cutlery works, saw works, file works, foundries, two knob works, glass house, paper mill, shovel factory, and other smaller establishments which, when in full running order employed about one thousand men and a full complement of girls and boys. The manufactories are scattered along the banks of the Beaver, and are filled with the latest improved machinery and are built according to the latest patterns. The Economy Society's interests are entrusted to two men, who were given stock in the Cutlery works—which is the leading establishment—and have the sole charge of the company's business. The other manufacturies, though not owned by the Economy Society, have been aided by it, and thus the town has depended principally upon the support given it by the enterprises fostered by the Economites.

Everything seemed to work smoothly enough and prosperously, until about a year ago, when rumors began to be circulated, that the Cutlery company had found the balance on the wrong side of the ledger and that some change was proposed. It was not known at first what that change would be, but gradually the people seem to have become convinced that it meant a trial of Chinese labor, and, though the rumor at first was flouted, the people gradually accepted it as a fact, and were not very greatly surprised when "a solitary Chinaman" made his way into the town one day, enjoyed the hospitalities of one of the proprietors of the Cutlery works for a couple of weeks and then as mysteriously disappeared, to be followed by his entertainer, who took a trip to California and returned with a delegation of "pig-tails," numbering sixty-nine.

The apprehensions of the people—at least that's what they say—were in a measure calmed at first by the announcement that no white mechanic was to be

DISPLACED BY "JOHN,"

but that he came merely as a drudge to do the rough work, and thus ease the skilled workmen; unfortunately he eased the skilled workman too much for the skilled workman's pleasure—and was soon in the place of many of those he had ostensibly only come to "ease." Still the excitement was kept within moderate bounds, and another delegation was brought on, and a third and a fourth, and rapidly were initiated into the works until nearly two hundred of the Chinese stood, where before two hundred Americans had been laboring. It is true no American was discharged. They say, there was a "reorganization and systematization" of the work, as it was called, but which was of such a peculiar character that the old hand generally was compelled to resign in favor of the new. Matters progressed in that way until the feeling reached a culmination and found expression in the meetings and public demonstrations which have made Beaver Falls for the past fortnight livelier than it ever was before. The interest has not been however, confined alone to the rural town in which the excitement originated, but it has extended far and wide, and John at Beaver Falls has been almost as much an object of interest generally in the land, as John on the Golden shore.

Our readers already are pretty familiar with the demonstrations that have taken place in the town, and have in a measure been made conversant with some of the salient features of the case, but yet there are unwritten details which have never been made known and which are necessary for a better and clearer understanding of this interesting controversy which possesses not a local interest merely, but a general one, and this fact led to our visit to Beaver Falls, and was the incentive of efforts to obtain additional information from "those on the ground" of the practical effect and probable result of the problem which was in process of solution there.

The Chinese have been at work in Beaver Falls for about six months, and the experiment has had a pretty fair trial. The town certainly, in point of thrift and prosperity, is not what it was before they came, and the people very naturally date their decline from the time of the first arrival of the Heathen.

A BUSINESS VIEW.

It wasn't a difficult matter to ascertain, that for nearly every man, who allowed himself to be interviewed—and none made any objection—told the same story, although there were just enough differences of opinion to indicate that this, like all other affairs, might have two sides to it. In our rambles we dropped into one of the leading grocery establishments of the town, and had a conversation with the proprietor, and heard the same wail. "This Chinese business has about killed us."

"How do you know that?" we ventured to inquire.

"Because my trade for the last six months shows it," he replied.

"Might there not have been some fluctuation in trade," we said.

"I've watched that closely," was the reply, "and can't see that there was any natural fluctuation. I can trace it more directly than that. For instance, a number of my very best customers lost their situations through these Chinese, and had to move away from the town. I got no benefit from the Chinese, and yet lost in that way a very great deal of my trade."

"Dont the Chinese ever patronize you," we said.

"Oh no" was the reply, "they have a store of their own and seldom deal in town stores, that's the hardships of this affair. These Chinese don't come here as other foreigners. They are clannish, they stay by themselves, they never expect to become permanent residents here. They get as much of our money as they can, give us no permanent benefit and then go home. It's not altogether their beating down wages that makes them objectionable. But they ostracise themselves and are an injury in every way to us. Every merchant in town will tell you the same story that I have told you.

THE DRIFT OF SENTIMENT.

And we found that this merchant but expressed the general feeling in mercantile circles, save perhaps in one instance, that of a druggist who wore a cheerful countenance and expressed no great bitterness toward the "heathen," except on general principles.

"My trade" he remarked "dont suffer so much; they're extensive on opium and I can drive a good trade in that" But I wouldn't mind the loss of that if we could drive them out of town."

Another ardent opponent of the "usurpers" thought the Government should take cognizance of the case, "because" said (he was the mail agent and knew whereof he affirmed) the Government is a direct loser in dollars and cents. Why sir our last quarters receipts show a falling off, of $210. These Chinamen never write letters, and we lose by them. It may be only a small matter, but sir, it only shows the general drift; we are losing caste socially, we are checked in our prosperity, we are losing in actual dollars and cents, every day they stay here."

A real estate agent was voluble. He could tell of numberless fine properties in various parts of the town which had been made almost valueless because of the advent of the Chinese, and in support of his assertion he quoted half-a-dozen instances where property had been sold at one half, and in some instances at one-third of what it cost. This was not confined to the small houses alone, but was the case with the best class. Property, he calculated, had been depreciated nearly one-half, but would quickly rise to old values if the Chinese were gone.

"Well," said we, "don't that hurt the Economites too. It is said they have a lot of property to sell yet.

"Oh yes," replied the man of title deeds, ...t they can stand it. Poor people

...the property that is

...great deal of the

...course they have

to take it back whenever the payments can't be met. Although I must say the Economites are remarkably easy and never press a man to the wall. They've made a nice speculation though if all their property is kept by the purchasers and the payments made.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

A new streak was struck in the next man encountered. He was a disciple of Esculapias and circulated freely among the people, and evidently had given the matter considerable attention. He was very free to confess that Beaver Falls, was not as prosperous as it might be, and that its decline dated from the advent of the Chinese."

"But," said he, "I don't ascribe all our fall to the Chinese exactly. As a body they have been quiet, attending generally to their own business and keeping to themselves. But they have excited the people, and the fact that they came here has attracted general attention to the place, and has stopped the tide of emigration of American workingmen, that had been building us up before they came. In fact the people created a talk about them, and thus the news was spread, and we became a sort of plague spot to American workingmen. That's where our greatest loss has been."

"But," said we, "How could the people help the fact becoming known.

"If they had kept a little quieter perhaps they could have accomplished it, though it was a ticklish matter. The trouble was, the Chinamen kept coming in fresh installments so frequently that the people began to fear that every place was to be filled by them, and that would have been the case perhaps, if they had not said something. We might have managed a hundred or so, but when the prospect was for an army, the people became restive.

"Well, what will the people be satisfied with now?"

"There are two classes here. One class is rather vehement, and want to 'clean out' the Chinese without further parley. But the other class, and generally the property holders and business men, will be satisfied, I think, if they have assurances that no more Chinamen will be brought on, and the present batch be sent home when their time is out. I think that is the only compromise that would be acceptable."

"So you fear violence?"

"Not now. At the first, a few words might have started a riot, but the people are calmer now, though none the less determined. The fact is there is an irreconcilable feeling of antagonism between a Chinee and a white workman. It may be all wrong in theory, but we must take things as we find them. Its the old question of the rights of labor, though in a form intensified. Chinaman and white workmen cannot live in the same town very agreeably."

Just at this juncture the "village clergyman," a very genial gentleman, hove in sight, and like every other Beaver Fallsian, was ready to talk on the absorbing subject. He hadn't mixed much on the carnal side of the fight, but had attempted

A WORK OF EVANGELIZATION,

which had proved a total failure.

"When they came here and *did* settle down among us," he remarked "we thought it our duty to do something for them."

"Did you take them to your churches."

"Well, that was tried one night; or rather a small squad came to the Presbyterian Church one Sunday evening, and took a position in the rear of the church, but when the sermon commenced they became so much interested in the novelty of the situation, that they laughed and chattered aloud, and one of the elders, a proprietor in the Cutlery Works, had to go back and sit as monitor to keep them quiet.'

"You didn't try that plan again?"

"No, but we did try to establish a night school. We proposed to fit up the basement of the Presbyterian Church for that purpose and had the plans all arranged; but they refused to come out at night."

"Are they so afraid of the townspeople?"

"They seem to be suspicious of everybody. Although I believe no violence has ever been offered them here."

"Then they havn't had a chance to demoralize society here?"

"Not much, because they are not 'society people'—they generally stay at home."

"Do they have any kind of religious services here."

"None that I know of, although I believe a few of them have their household gods. I never saw any of their ceremonies in that way, except at the funeral of one of their number who died soon after they came here. That was the strangest scene I ever saw—impossible to understand as well as impossible to describe."

Our conversation with the townspeople had by this time extended to all classes and professions and form it some idea of their intensity of feeling was ascertained. Nowhere could we find any special manifestations of riotous inclinations, although everywhere it was evident that the cause of the excitement must soon be removed or a compromise effected, to ensure the peace of the place. One can scarcely appreciate in any degree the depression which seems to rest upon Beaver Falls, or perhaps thoroughly understand their feeling in the subject without taking some "observation on the ground."

CHINAMEN AT WORK.

It was shortly before noon when, with our guide, we passed into the Cutlery works. If everything seemed quiet outside, there was enough bustle and animation within. The building has two wings, similar in shape to an L and each of which is three stories in heigth. In every department the Chineman are at work, There are about 196 of them varying in ages from ten years to perhaps sixty—the great majority, however, seeming to be men of about thirty years of age. They are compelled in a measure, by the necessities of their employment to dress similar to American workmen, and have their pigtails carefully coiled around their heads, furnishing a pretty fair contrast in this respect to some of the chignons of fashionable society. They seem to have appreciated the possibilities of losing their tresses in some of the machinery and are therefore the more careful to "do them up" out of harm's way. The stranger in passing through the works, can not but be struck with two of their characteristics as workmen, first their deliberation. They never seem to be in a hurry, and are unuobtedly very slow. One of the white workmen vouches for it that he gave what was his usual day's "stint" to four of them one day, and the four of them had hard work to finish the job. This way a little was overdrawn, but their "slowness" as workers is apparent to the most casual, although so far as we were able to judge they did the work well enough. The second characteristic is their stolidity—they very seldom look up when a stranger comes in, but go ahead with the work in hand as though there was nothing in the wide world but the piece of work before them. Occasionally it is said they will talk a little among themselves, but generally, their work engrosses every attention. They work alongside of white mechanics, and the difference is very perceptible. They work in a monotonous way, and apparently do just what has been set them to do, without spending much effort in thought. They go ahead like clock work, commencing their task as the bell taps, and dropping it as quickly at the instant. Another peculiarity ascribed to them,—is that of deciding for themselves how much work they ought to do, and refusing to lift a hammer after that,—a fact which has in one or two instances led to some disciplining. They are now working in every branch of cutlery manufacture, and are said to be improving. There are about forty white workmen scattered through the different rooms, who yet take a lead, together with about a hundred white women, girls and boys. The white workmen receive the regular mechanics' wages, and work only ten hours. The Chinee gets about a dollar a day, and puts in eleven hours daily; and that shows the difference. Of this dollar he pays about seven per cent. commission to Ah Chuck, the man who got him his situation. He gets all his pay in gold, and exchanges only so much of it for greenbacks, as will cover his expenditures. There is an agent to keep their time and pay them their money, and the proprietors of the works, financially, have no intercourse with them. But few of them can talk English, the majority having been imported fresh from China. They seem well contented with their lot, and evidently have not been materially affected by changes incident to their position, or the excitement of which they are the cause. They are getting somewhat accustomed to the visits of strangers, being daily subjected to the gaze of curiosity seekers, who, especially within the past fortnight, have been induced to make a tour of the works. Generally, the visitors are taken in charge by a guide, but the works are free to all, and this formality is not always compelled. Just as we finished our tour, a delegation of ladies and children, some from Pittsburgh, and others from surrounding towns, were taken in charge by the guide, and commenced their journey of an hour through the works.

Happily our visit was made at an opportune time—an interval when one of the managers of the establishment, Mr. Henry Reeves, was

AT HOME TO VISITORS,

and was quite in a garrulous humor. To the preparatory inquiry, "What are you going to do about it, he very quickly, and in a semi-beiligerent way, responded "Do about it Do about it If I had my way, I know what I'd do. I'd exercise my right as a free American citizen without paying any attention to public clamor. But the Economy people believe in the Divine law of love and peace, and they would rather give up their rights than lose their peace of mind."

And the gentleman in a brisk way whisked about the room, gulped a glassful of water, drew out his handkerchief, and after fiercely wiping his mouth, relieved himself by rapidly drawing the linen backward and forward through his fingers. Mr. Reeves had been, perhaps, interviewed so frequently by the townspeople that he was becoming restive. "Yes, sir," he continued, "I wouldn't be beat down. Why, sir, it's wrong, sir, the clamor against these Chinese. They mind their own business, don't hurt anybody, and infringe upon no man's rights."

"But the workmen who have been thrown out of employment seem to think differently" we suggested.

"Well, they've no right to think so. We never discharged a man. We now have white mechanics with us."

"But the others say they could'nt stay at the wages."

"They could have staid. We simply found at the high rates we had been paying that we lost. We could'nt help *that*, and so we changed our policy."

"That's it, the people don't like the new policy."

"Well, what would they have done. Suppose we had stopped the works? and that's what we would have had to do."

"Do you propose to continue the Chinese."

WHAT IS PROPOSED.

"Oh, I'm out of the works now. I never did earn a dollar in it. The Economy Society gave us a few shares, thinking to interest us more. But myself and brother are out now. We have nothing to say."

"What will the Society do?"

"The Economy Society, sir, believe in peace. They have interests here amounting to a million and a half of dollars. But they'll let that all drop, rather than have a fight."

"How can they stand that?"

"Why it wouldn't be a circumstance to them compared to their peace of mind. They're worth about sixty millions. They never supposed this thing would raise a fuss, or they'd have shut the cutlery up. It's all wrong, sir. It's contrary to the Declaration of Independence, which says 'all men are created free and equal.'"

We signified our thanks to the historian for this fresh piece of intelligence, but never essayed to interrupt his eloquence.

"Yes sir" he continued, "It's all wrong, why sir what does the Bible say?"

We were about to confess, we didn't know that it mentioned "Chinee" but before that could be done the interrogatory was answered. "Read that chapter in Leviticus," he proceeded, "that's the whole story in a nutshell." Read it when you go home and you'll understand this case. It says: "We ought to love each other and treat each other kindly." Why can't that be done in this case?"

Echo answered "why.". We kept silent but in a moment attempted to turn the tide of conversation by coming back to the first proposition. "What the Economy Society proposed to do."

"Well sir, they propose this. If the people are satisfied to let these Chinese stay here and work on, and have no hard feelings, the Economites will try and get other manufacturers to come here, and so help to build up the town. If there is to be any hard feeling, however, they will leave everything and quit the place. They don't care for money. It's quiet they want. They never anticipated such a fuss as this."

Just at this juncture Ah Poy, the

LEADER OF THE CHINESE

put in an appearance, and was introduced. He is a young gentleman apparently not over twenty six years of age, with a pleasant countenance and an exceedingly courteous address. His pig tail was dressed in the most approved style, and hung about a yard down his back. He had a sort of tunic for a coat, with wide flowing sleeves, and cuffs and undersleeves of the largest proportions; knee breeches, white silk hose and Chinese sandals with wooden soles, complete his costume, which was quite picturesque, and in which he appeared to decided advantage. He is the nephew of Ah Chuk, who sent the gang on, and has sole superintendency of the men. His word with them is law.

He was exceedingly affable, and in a few moments engaged in conversation, showing a mind of considerable culture and a conversational aptitude that was surprising. He said he had been four years in California, and liked the country well. In comparing the habits and customs of his own land with "Melica," he exhibited keen powers of observation, and evidently had given American ways considerable study. He expressed particular pleasure at the "Melican" man's use of a knife and fork at the table—which subsequently we appreciated more highly when we saw the Chinese eat. After a general conversation on various topics connected with himself and China, we endeavored to interview him as to his opinion of Beaver Falls, but he was as wary as a fox.

"Me likee Beaver Falls velly vell, velly vell."

"How have you been treated since you came."

"Oh, velly vell."

"Will you stay here?"

"Oh, cannie tell, me likee velly vell, me likee Cal'fornee too."

He was certainly unapproachable in that direction, and evidently was determined upon a policy of reticence, there, although on other matters he talked with animation, and was exceedingly interesting. The hour for dinner arrived as we talked and his polite invitation to take a look at

THE CHINESE AT DINNER

Was accepted; one is a great sufficiency of such a sight. The boarding house of the men is seperated from the works, and is a two story frame building, the upper floors being used as bedrooms. The building is surrounded by a high fence. Chinese cooks are employed and the viands are of a character accordingly. The dining rooms are simply two long and low apartments, containing as many wooden tables and stools as will accomodate the men. The original color of the wood on the floor is concealed underneath a mass of filth, that has hardened after accumulating for many months; and the unwashed bare tables, are not a great improvement. Then to add to the emetic, the odors from the kitchens, sweep through the halls, testing the resistive powers of the strongest white man's stomach, though this fragrance is the odors of "Araby the blest" to John. The tables will accommodate six persons, and around these they gather. A large dish-pan of rice, smoking hot, is placed in the centre, with a dipper in it. Accompanying this is another similar dish containing a hodge-podge, the ingredients of which none but a Chinaman could enumerate. Each Chinaman has a small bowl and two dirty chopsticks. The bowl is filled with rice, raised to the mouth, and the chopsticks used vigorously in "shoveling in" until the cheeks are distended with their load. While this is being masticated the chopsticks are doing duty, plowing around in the other dish for choice titbits—the central dish-pans being common property. The meal thus goes on for about twenty minutes, and the Chinaman

RETIRES TO HIS CHAMBER

overhead, to take a short whiff of opium before commencing work again. The rooms are provided with bunks not unlike those of soldiers in camps. Generally half a dozen are accommodated in each room, there being two rows of bunks, one above the other. The floors of the bed-rooms are littered up with all manner of rubbish and filth, but somehow the Chinaman manages to keep his bed comparatively clean. It is said he is especially particular on this point, as well as the point of bathing. Regularly every day, cold or warm, he bathes, each bedroom being supplied with contiguous bath rooms. This is generally the first thing in order after supper and then a quiet smoke of opium, and betimes a pleasant chat with friends, prepares John for rest, and for his round for the next day, and thus "onward through life he goes" monotonously, unless an occasional breeze with "Melican" man infuses a little more animation into his programme.

John generally keeps his quarters at night and on Sunday, and never goes out unless accompanied by a squad of companions, so that thus far he has

NEVER BEEN VIOLENTLY INTERFERED

with—notwithstanding the great excitement in the town. The moderation of the people, however, has been commendable, and it is probable, no matter how the question is settled, that there will be no riotous demonstrations. The general feeling of the people is that when the Economites have become fairly acquainted with the true state of affairs that a compromise will be effected that will meet the views of all. Thus far the Economy folks have been deliberating; several councils have been held. Some of the leading men,—who say the Economites never understood the case before—have visited Beaver Falls, and the result is there is now a better feeling in all circles. As the case now stands, it looks as though there would be an entire change in the management of the works and the Society's interests, and that the policy of the Society will tend toward an ultimate withdrawal of the Chinese. It is generally understood that their answer will be given next Monday, and until then the people will remain as they now are, in suspense, "waiting for the verdict."

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

CONRAD DIETHRODU was fined fifty dollars by Mayor Callow yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday.

JOSEPHINE KOERNER appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and charged Charles Keck with fraudulently obtaining two baggage checks from her, and refusing to give them up unless she married him. The woman declined this mode of settlement. It is said that she has some means, and is only lately from Germany. Keck was arrested and by giving up the checks and paying costs, the case was settled.

A Timely Hint.

In the days of sham and shoddy, it is a matter of some importance to gentlemen, to know just exactly where to go to secure clothing that will stand a reasonable wear, and be worth the money given for it. They can never fail if they will bestow their patronage on the house of Mr. Wm. Hespenhide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, near Penn. There is no article ever admitted into this store that is not of a good quality, and no single garment or suit of clothing is ever allowed to go from the house that will not to be found to be as represented. The firm have a reputation to sustain—a reputation gained through years of fair dealing—and they never allow it to suffer by "shoddy" or any other false device. Gentlemen will find good goods and reasonable prices at No. 50 Sixth street.

Messrs. Rosenbaum and Fleishman, No. 76 Market street are *par excellance* in the trimming line in this city. Their stock of millinery and fancy goods are the choicest in the market. Their prices are as reasonable as any first class store in this city, and they are polite and attentive to their customers. Their departments are varied, and ladies should not fail to examine their stock; it may be found everything needful in the trimming line that can be found in a first class store of this kind. The stock of millinery goods and fancy silks cut on the bias will well repay the attention of our ladies, among them may be found all the latest styles issued in Paris, London or New York, and also many styles peculiarly their own, made and manufactured expressly for them. Their silks and Lyonaisse velvet are all of the latest colors, designs and patterns. We can assure our lady friends and readers that there is no store west of New York in this line that is more complete in its general detail as a millinery, trimming, or fancy goods establishment, than the store above referred to. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman employ none but polite and affable clerks to wait upon their customers, and thus we can assuredly advise our friends to patronize the store No. 76 Market street for anything they may want in that line.

"Light running" is one of the strong characteristics of the American Button-hole and Overseaming Machine. Those who have tried other machines will understand this great superiority. The American is for sale by Mr. James Espy, at 178 Liberty street.

The "Novelty" Works.

The extensive establishment of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., which goes under this name—the Novelty Carriage Works—is located on Center street, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, and near Penn avenue. The firm pays especial attention to the manufacture of carriages and wagons for Pittsburgh patrons, and has achieved in this line a marked success. The work stands the most rigid comparison with that of other manufacturers, and in wear and tear has always proved itself to be up to the standard. Among their specialties is the Perfection Buck Wagon, one of the most perfect road wagons ever brought out in Pittsburgh.

Special attention is also given to the repair of wagons and carriages, and all orders in this line are promptly and satisfactorily attended to. The firm is worthy of every patronage.

Every lady in Pittsburgh ought to have, if she has not already, a new American Button-Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, which can only be had at 178 Liberty street.

Choice Brands

of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, all grades and flavors, at the cigar parlor of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. If you want tobacco that will make you think you never had known what delicious enjoyment could be had from good tobacco, drop in at Barr's parlor and get a stock of his fine cut, or twist, or roll.

"Oh, I couldn't keep house without my 'American,'" said one lady to another. "It's as good as half a dozen domestics in helping me along. It is so simple in construction that it never gets out of order, and I can sit down at any time and find it in good working order." The "American" headquarters are at 178 Liberty street, Mr. James Espy, general agent.

Letters Held for Postage.—Alderman Chas. Stowater, Wilkins, Pa., 3c; Smith, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va., 3c; Mann & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c; Robert Baker, Wheeling, W. Va., 3c; Charles C. Huff, Lawrenceburg, Pa., 3; Henry Gosman, McKeesport, Pa., 2c; E. H. Burson, Clarksville, Pa., 2c.

THE SPRING ALLEY MYSTERY.

Proceedings of the Coroners Investigation.

Coroner West yesterday morning empannelled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of Philip Dolan, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances on Spring alley on Monday evening, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE. The first witness called was an apprentice of the deceased who testified as follows:

David Robinstin, sworn—Have been working for deceased as apprentice, and have been acquainted with him for fourteen months; he was a collar maker, at No. 448 Penn street; I saw him at about 5:30 last evening, at the shop; he left the shop in a few minutes with a young man, and they went into Wiggin's tavern next door; think the deceased had been drinking some, but not much; at about six o'clock I went into the tavern and asked him for the key to lock up the shop; he told me to go home, as he was going back to the shop, and would lock up; did not see him after that.

Henry Ford, sworn—Worked for Mr. Dolan; have been acquainted with him ten or twelve years; was at the shop yesterday and saw deceased, saw him in Wiggins' tavern at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon, and asked me to have a drink; saw him take two glasses of beer; did not notice him to be much under the influence of liquor; have seen him intoxicated, when very full he is quarrelsome.

Samuel Paisley, sworn—Am a police officer; between eight and nine o'clock last night I was going towards Penn, on Twelfth street; there was a man came to me and told officer Sayers and myself that there was a man lying in Spring alley, between Liberty and Penn streets. It was very dark in the alley, and we could hardly see the man; there was a crowd of women and children around him when we got there; no one seemed to know who he was; we carried him to where there was a lamp, and Sayers went down to the station house with him in a wagon, while I staid where he had been found; could not hear of any fuss having occurred in the neighborhood; he uttered some words after we found him, but we could not understand what he said; it was Thomas Kirk who notified officer Sayers and myself about the man.

James Wiggins, sworn—Keep tavern at No. 444 Penn street; was acquainted with deceased; have known him for two years; he formerly boarded with me; the last I saw of him was near six o'clock last evening, when he was measuring a horse for a collar; deceased was not in my tavern after six o'clock; he was pretty "full" then; he told me yesterday that he had a fuss with a saloon keeper on Penn street, who wanted to kick him out.

John Kirk, sworn—Am a drayman; last evening I heard some one talking in the alley; I went out of the stable and found that it was a man groaning; found him lying on the ground, and he made no answer to me when I spoke to him and shook him; Mr. Thomas Shook came up, and we raised the man up; he spoke, but we could not make out what he said; I went to find a policeman and found the two officers who came back with me; when I found the man he was lying on his face, and I saw he was bleeding from a wound; did not know deceased.

C. W. Polmer, sworn—Am Captian of the night watch; at about half-past nine o'clock last night, officers Stoehr and Sayers brought me in keys, Watch and money, belonging to a prisoner who was reported drunk; afterwards officer Sayers came in and called me out to see the man in the cell, who he thought was dying; we carried him in and laid him by the stove; his pulse were very low; sent for Dr. McCoy and other doctors, but when they came the man was dead; he died in about half an hour after he was brought in.

Dr. A. M. McCoy, sworn—I arrived at the station house at nearly ten o'clock last night; found the deceased dead at the time; my attention was called to the slight wound on the back of his head; it was a small wound about a quarter of an inch in length, with the edge slightly ragged; it reached into the membrane covering the skull; the bone was not laid bare; the scalp around the wound was slightly contused; found no other wounds. At this point, the inquest was adjourned till four o'clock, when the testimony was resumed.

Dr. A. O. McCoy, sworn—About 1½ o'clock began the post mortem examination. Found the wound on the back of the head and slight abrasions on the forehead. I made careful examination over the seat of injury. Found on back part of skull a slight depression in outer table of skull immediately under wound. Found a corresponding depression on opposite side. No contusion under scalp whatever; opened skull found upper surface of the brain covered with clots of blood. Lower part of front of brain clotted blood. Immediately under first depression found slight clot, around base of brain extending into spinal canal found an immese clot. After taking up fibrous membrane at base of brain found a fracture, extending from seat of injury in rather straight line five inches in length extending thence from one or one one-fourth inches in a curved line. This extended to back part of skull commencing under table extending clear through the bone to other extremity; fracture of base of skull and clots forming around base of skull caused the death. This wound could have been made by a blunt instrument or by striking a blunt object in falling.

Dr. J. W. Shaw, sworn—corroborated Dr. McCoy's testimony. It would be mere guess work to say how he came to the wound. He would receive such a wound by falling backward. The wound is just in the place where a man would fall on in falling backward.

Mr. —— Ramsey, sworn—Am barkeeper for Wiggan; saw deceased last evening between five and six o'clock; he was in Mr. Wiggan's place, on Penn street; he was considerably under the influence of liquor; he could walk straight, though; he had been drinking; on Sunday he came in pretty drunk; I don't think he has been drinking heavily lately; he had a cap but no coat on when he left me last evening about 6 or 6½ o'clock.

James Gillespie, sworn—I am traveling liquor agent; I was in company with deceased in a tavern on Penn street; walked out and went into a harness maker's shop; that was about 5:30 o'clock; I wanted to go home; he said "No, come in and try Mr. Wiggan's tavern, and get a drink of whisky to see the difference between his and your whisky;" we went into Wiegan's and had several drinks; deceased was about one-half drunk; he went out of the saloon and I walked some time, but he not coming I started out and went down Penn street; that was the last time I saw him.

After taking other unimportant testimony, the jury deliberated a short time, and returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death on the evening of February 24th, 1873, by reason of a fracture of the skull received by a fall in Spring alley, in the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.

River Avenue.

[43]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.

[150]

Frame House, 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,300. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.

Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.

[203]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ⅜ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Gold Band and Plain White China cheap at Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty street.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the Improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at

R. STRAW & Co.'s,
10 Sixth street.

New Decorated Chamber Sets, the latest patterns, just received at Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty street.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Distressed Families

We have no doubt that much of the distress in families in our large cities arises from the fact that those families are not supplied with good Sewing Machines. In order to improve this condition of things it is only necessary for any one without a Machine to call at 116 Market street and examine the Weed Family Favorite—the very best for family use—and in furnishing them a Weed we will contribute our quota toward reducing distress.

F. C. BIGGERT, General Agent.

Messrs. Garber & Williams, China Merchants, deliver all goods bought at their establishment, 189 Liberty street, to all parts of the city free of charge.

First Opening of Spring Goods.

Messrs. Hugus & Hacke respectfully announce their first opening of early spring novelties, comprising a full assortment of Black Silks of the most celebrated makes at lower prices than ever before offered. Plain colored silks for ball and party costumes, striped and fancy silks in great variety at extremely low rates, together with a magnificent stock of French and English Chintzes, Batistes, Percales, &c., also some very pretty styles of Guipure Lace Curtains (something new in this market), and a full line of housekeeping goods, including Table Damasks, Napkins, Doyleys Towels &c., &c., &c. An early inspection solicited.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Fifth Avenue and Market street.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

OFFICIAL.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

BREVITIES.

....The Ordinance Committee will meet to-day.

....Company A., Duquesne Greys, will meet this evening, to complete arrangements for their trip to Washington.

....The pupils of the Seventeenth ward school gave their annual exhibition before a large audience on Monday night.

....There will be a meeting of tax-payers this evening at the Franklin school-house, Seventh ward, at seven o'clock.

....It is rumored that the meeting at City Hall to-morrow evening is to be "packed" by the opponents of Local Option.

....William Shergold, the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, was brought home yesterday from Harrisburg, having suddenly taken very sick.

....Large Temperance meetings were held in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and on the South Side, on Monday night. Local Option was strongly advocated.

....The policemen of this city have organized a policemans aid society, of which Capt. Reed is president, Lieut. Hoyt secretary and Lieut. Hazen treasurer.

....The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange will be organized this afternoon at No. 59 Fourth avenue, second floor. A full attendance of all who are interested is desired.

....Some rogue forged an order for eighty-two dollars on Mr. Strachan, of McKeesport, last week, but the gentleman didn't "hand over" soon enough and the party hastily left.

....The project of constructing a railroad from the Pennsylvania railroad to Brownsville, and then to connect with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railway, has been revived.

....Mr. Bennett's loss by the fire on Monday night will amount to more than was at first estimated. He now thinks it will reach nearly six thousand dollars, which is about half covered by insurance.

....The sixth annual masquerade ball of the Allegheny Turners was held last eveining, at their new hall, corner of Cherry and South Canal streets. The attendance was large and the ball was a success.

....Sheriff Hare has issued his proclamation for a vote in accordance with the Local Option law, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which it was received by us, we were unable to lay it in detail before our readers this morning. It will appear in our columns to-morrow.

....Our very worthy young friend, Mr. Alfred Hyam, sustained serious injury last evening from a fall caused by the tilting of a chair, at his residence, while reaching for a gas jet. Besides having a broken rib he was otherwise seriously injured.

....The tunnel through Miller's Hill, at Port Perry, connecting the Pennsylvania with the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, has been commenced, and will probably be completed in one year. The new bridge over the Monongahela at that point, it is thought will be finished by next fall.

....Quite a collission was occasioned on Sunday morning at Easton siding on the Baltimore Road. A stock and freight train collided. The fireman of the freight was killed between the two locomotives. It is said both trains were running ahead of time. The railroad company have discharged all the employees of both trains. Several cars were wrecked.

....The funeral of Captain J. R. Oxley, of Allegheny, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by members of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, American Workingmen, Printers, G. A. R. and other societies, together with Councilmen, city officials and citizens. The funeral cortege was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Allegheny. The remains were interred in Uniondale Cemetery.

....The monthly petroleum report for December is at hand. The figures show a great falling off in the production, owing to the cold weather and the suspension of operations by many of the producers. The total production during December, as shown by the difference in stocks at the beginning and close of the month, and the shipments meantime, was 683,712 barrels, or a daily average of a little more than 22,000 barrels. This is a falling off, as compared with the yield of November, of about 1,200 barrels daily.

....Mr. Walters, an engineer on the Allegheny Valley road, was quite seriously injured on Monday evening by falling off the railroad wall at Twentieth street. He had stopped his engine at that point on the outside track next to the street to do some repairs to the outside. He was on the side of the engine when he slipped and fell clean down on the pavement below. Officer Moran, who was near, picked up the injured man and conveyed him into a neighboring store. Dr. Kearns was summoned, who found that the man had dislocated his ankle, and received a severe injury to his spine by concussion. He was sent to his home at Brady's Bend.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 25.—Beef cattle: receipts 95 head; supply extremely light owing to the snow blockade; few cattle offered, hardly sufficient to establish prices; sales ranging at about last week's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,082 head; prices a shade higher; sales in lots at from $3,50 to $5,50 each; extra $6@7.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Cattle: receipts 1,730; market dull and prices weak and unsettled; sales of good to choice steers $5,25@5,87½; good fat Texans $3,90@4,30; fair native steers $4.30@4,75; shipments 1,708. Hogs: receipts 9,800; active and higer; pens cleared at a range of from $4,50@4,90 for fair to choice, with several droves of extra at $5; shipments 5,893. Sheep: receipts 1,150; active for good grades, dull for common, sales of good fat sheep, averaging 99 to 104 lbs., at $4, with a lot extra 108 lbs., at $5,75; shipments 1,118.

NEW LIFE FOR THE LANGUID.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of langour, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing "as the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling and promptly taken as a remedy for all the minor ailments as well as for the more serious complaints.

MARRIED:

HAMNETT—BRIGGS—On Thursday evening, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Thomas W. Briggs, by the Rev. F. Stover, CHAS. J. HAMNETT, M. D., and Miss MARY MELISSA BRIGGS, all of Baldwin township.

DIED:

GRAHAM—On February 25, 1873, at the residence of her parents, Philipsburg, Beaver co., Pa., HANNAH M., daughter of Lafayette and Mary Graham, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place TO-DAY, February 26, on the arrival of 10 o'clock A. M. train at the Allegheny depot. Carriages will leave Samson's office, Seventh avenue, at 9:30 A. M.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Hearses and Carriages furnished. Rooms open day and night.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1873.

TO MACHINISTS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop Gates, Fire Plugs, &c.," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall until 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

Specifications, &c., can be had on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBERT WATSON,
BILL BURCHFIELD,
H. M. ROLFE,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st, for the

Services of a Veterinary Surgeon FOR THE PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR ONE YEAR.

All proposals to be addressed to

J. H. McILROY,
Chairman of Commission.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

A NEW CHROMO, ENTITLED THE
New Recruits
Given to each customer by
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
36 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
Insurance Co. of North America

Flowers, Flowers.

NEW BOOKS.

DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKEE
SOLE PROPRIETOR
Of the old established
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
59 MARKET STREET,
is now receiving the
LARGEST STOCK
OF
SPRING
DRY GOODS
Ever brought to this city.
Goods All New,
No Old Stock,
Prices Low.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
Commencing MONDAY, February 24, 1873, and during the week, the Charming Artiste, Miss
ADA HARLAND
In the great Drama of
BERTHA;
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL

☞ FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24th.
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